The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

A CHILD'S THOUGHT ABOUT SNOW.

Look, mother, look, for the air
Is full of falling flowers,
Out in our little garden
They wreathe in milk-white bowers.

Oh, mother, they're falling softly
Down from that heaven so bright—
The place where the shining angels
Walk ever in fields of light!

The happy home that I dream of
When I've said my little prayer
You have told me often, mother,
That flowers bloom always there.

And so, when the trees in our orchard
Are dead with the winters blight,
The apple trees up in heaven
Are waving all fair and white.

And the little child-angels, at play
Among the sweet bowers, in mirth
Are shaking the apple-blossoms
Down on the cold bare earth.

—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SEVERAL LITTLE STORIES, BY OR ABOUT PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

It would be hardly necessary to inform the nation that our worthy President, in the midst of anxieties of a state of war that continually torture his mind, is wont to find occasional relief in an appropriate anecdote or well-turned jest.

No man, says Mrs. Stowe, has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary, patient pain, that seemed to some like insensibility, than President Lincoln. "Whichever way it ends," he said to the writer, "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it is over." After the dreadful repulse of Fredericksburg he is reported to have said: "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him." In the dark days his heavy eyes and worn and weary air told how our reverses wore upon him, and yet there was a never failing fund of patience at the bottom, that sometimes rose to the surface in some droll, quaint saying or story, that forced a laugh even from himself.

Presidential Puns.

Mr. Lincoln, in his happier moments, is not always reminded of a "little story," but often indulges in a veritable joke. One of the latest reported is his remork when he found himself attacked by the varioloid. He had been recently very much worried by people asking favors. "Well," said he, when the contagious disease was coming upon him, "I've got something that I can give to everybody." About the time when there was considerable grumbling as to the delay in forwarding to the troops the money due them, a Western paymaster, in in Major's attire, was one day introduced at a public reception. "Being here, Mr. Lincoln," said he, "I thought I'd call and pay my respects." "From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the President, "I guess that's about all any of you do pay."

It is told by a general correspondent, who is probably reliable, that Mr. Lincoln was walking up Pennsylvania avenue the other day, relating "a little story" to Secretary Seward, when the latter called his attention to a new sign bearing the name of "T. R. Strong." "Ha!" says Old Abe, his countenance lighting up with a peculiar smile, "T. R. Strong, but coffee are stronger." Seward smiled, but made no reply. We don't see how he could reply after so atrocious a thing as that.

A Story Concerning a Second Term.

A gentleman, it is said, some time ago hinted to the President that it was deemed quite settled that he would accept a renomination for his present office, whereupon Mr. Lincoln was reminded of a story of Jesse Dubois out in Illinois. Jesse, as State Auditor, had charge of the State House at Springfield. An itinerant preacher came along and asked the use of it for a lecture.

"On what subject?" asked Jesse.

"On the second coming of our Saviour," answered the long-faced Millerite.

"O bosh," retorted Uncle Jesse testily: "I guess if our Saviour had ever been to Springfield, and had got away with his life, he'd be too smart to think of coming back again."

This, Mr. Lincoln said, was very much his case about the succession.

As a further elucidation of Mr. Lincoln's estimate of Presidential honors, a story is told of how a supplicant for office of more than ordinary pretensions called upon him, and, presuming on the activity he had shown in behalf of the Republican ticket, asserted, as a reason why the office should be given to him, that he had made Mr. Lincoln President. "You made me President, did you," said Mr. Lincoln, with a twinkle of his eye. "I think I did," said the applicant. "Then a precious mess you've got me into, that's all," replied the President, and closed the discussion.

About the Negro Question.

The story will be remembered, perhaps, of Mr. Lincoln's reply to a Springfield (Ill.) clergyman, who asked him what was to be his policy on the slavery question.

"Well, your question is rather a cool one, but I will answer it by telling you a story. You know Father B., the old Methodist preacher? and you know Fox river and its freshets? Well, once in the presence of Father B. a young Methodist was worrying about Fox river, and expressing fears that he should be prevented from fulfilling some of his appointments by a freshet in the river. Father B. checked him in the gravest manner. Said he: 'Young man, I have always made it a rule in my life not to cross Fox river till I get to it!' And," said the President, "I am not going to worry myself over the slavery question till I get to it." A few days afterwards a Methodist minister called on the President, and on being presented to him, said simply: "Mr. President, I have come to tell you that I think we have come to Fox river!" Mr. Lincoln thanked the gentleman and laughed heartily.

One day, it is said, a distinguished New York official was at Washington, and in an interview with the President, introduced the question of emancipation. "Well, you see," said Mr. Lincoln, "we've got to be mighty cautious how we manage the negro question. If we're not, we shall be like the barber out in Illinois, who was shaving a fellow with a hatchet face and lantern jaws like mine. The barber put his finger in his customers mouth to make his cheek stick out; but while shaving away he cut through the fellow's cheek and cut off his own finger! If we don't play smart about the negro we shall do as the barber did."

It is greatly to the credit of the President that he has since unlearned many of his Kentucky prejudices on the subject of freedom, and is now able to do what is just and right.

An Agreeable Disappointment.

Mr. Lincoln, as the highest public officer of the nation, is necessarily very much bored by all sorts of people calling upon him.

An officer of the Government called one day at the White House, and introduced a clerical friend. "Mr. President," said he, "allow me to present to you my friend, the Rev. Mr. F., of ——. Mr. F. has expressed a desire to see you and have some conversation with you, and I am happy to be the means of introducing him." The President shook hands with Mr. F., and desiring him to be seated, took a seat himself. Then—his countenance having assumed an exprssion of patient waiting—he said: "I am now ready to hear what you have to say." "O, bless you, sir," said Mr. F., "I have nothing especially to say. I merely called to pay my respects to you, and, as one of the million, to assure you of my hearty sympathy and support." "My dear sir," said the President, rising promptly—his face showing instant relief, and with both hands grasping that of his visitor, "I am very glad to see you; I am very glad to see you, indeed. *I thought you had come to preach to me!*"

Concerning Congressmen.

It is stated that he was much disgusted at the crowd of officers who some time ago used to loiter about the Washington hotels, and he is reported to have remarked to a member of Congress: "These fellows *and the Congressmen* do vex me sorely."

Another member of Congress was conversing with the President, and was somewhat annoyed by the President's propensity to divert attention from the serious subject he had on his mind, by ludicrous allusions.

"Mr. Lincoln," said he, "I think you would have your joke if you were within a mile of hell."

"Yes," said the President, "that is about the distance to the Capitol."

When informed that Gen. Stoughton had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, the President is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the Brigadier as much as he did the horses. "For," said he, "I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece."

Inquisitiveness Nonplussed.

Mr. Lincoln has a very effective way sometimes of dealing with men who trouble him with questions. Somebody asked him how many men the rebels had in the field. He replied very seriously:

"Twelve hundred thousand, according to the best authority."

The interrogator blanched in the face, and ejaculated, "My God!"

"Yes, sir, twelve hundred thousand—no doubt of it. You see, all of our Generals, when they get whipped, say the enemy outnumbers them from three or five to one, and I must believe them. We have four hundred thousand men in the field, and three times four make twelve. Don't you see it?"

The inquisitive man looked for his hat soon after, "seeing it."

"When the Sherman expedition which captured Port Royal was fitting out, there was great curiosity to learn where it had gone. A person visiting the Chief Magistrate at the White House importuned him to disclose the destination to him. 'Will you keep it entirely secret?' asked the President. 'Oh, yes, upon my honor.' 'Well,' said the President, 'I'll tell you.' Assuming an air of great mystery and drawing close to him, awaiting a moment the revelation with an open mouth and great anxiety 'Well,' said he in a loud whisper which was heard all over the room, 'the expedition has gone—sea.'"

When Gen. Banks was fitting out his expedition to New Orleans it will be remembered that he used to answer all questions as to its destination with great frankness by saying that it was going south.

A Rebuke to People Asking Trivial Favors.

A Virginia farmer, not over patriotic, probably, importuned the President to use his influence to have a claim for damages done to his farm by soldiers considered immediately. "Why, my dear sir," replied Mr. Lincoln blandly, "I couldn't think of such a thing. If I considered individual cases, I should find work enough for twenty Presidents!" "But," said the persevering sufferer, "couldn't you just give me *a line* to Colonel ——about it? *just one line?*" "Ha, ha, ha!" responded Old Abe, "you remind me of old Jock Chase, out in Illinois." At this the crowd huddled forward to listen. "You see Jock—I knew him like a brother—used to be a lumberman on the Illinois, and he was steady and sober, and the best raftsman on the river. It was quite a trick twenty-five years ago to take the logs over the rapids, but he was skillful with a raft and always kept her straight in the channel. Finally a steamboat was put on, and Jock—he's dead now, poor fellow!—was made captain of her. He always used to take the wheel going through the rapids. One day, when the boat was plunging and wallowing along the boiling current, and Jock's utmost vigilance was being exercised to keep her in the narrow channel, a boy pulled his coat-tail and hailed him with, 'Say! Mister captain! I wish you'd jest stop your boat a minute—*I've lost my apple overboard!*'"

A Story for Mr. Bates.

One day when Mr. Bates was remonstrating with Mr. Lincoln against the appointment of some indifferent lawyer to a place of judicial importance, the President interposed with, "Come, now, Bates, he's not half so bad as you think. Besides that, I must tell you, he did me a good turn long ago. When I took to the law, I was going to court one morning, with some ten or twelve miles of bad road, and I had no horse. The judge overtook me in his wagon. 'Hello, Lincoln, are you not going to the court-house? Come in, and I will give you a seat.' Well, I got in, and the judge went on reading his papers. Presently the wagon struck a stump on one side of the road; then it hopped off to the other. I looked out, and I saw the driver was jerking from side to side in his seat, so, says I, 'Judge, I think your coachman has been taking a little drop too much this morning.' 'Well, I declare, Lincoln,' said he, 'I should not much wonder if you are right, for he has nearly upset me half a dozen times since starting.' So, putting his head out of the window, he shouted, 'Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!' Upon which, pulling up his horses, and turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: 'By gorra! that's the first rightful decision you have given for the last twelvemonth!'"

A Few More Little Stories.

A gentleman was telling at the White House how a friend of his had been driven away from New Orleans as a Unionist, and how, on his expulsion, when he asked to see the writ by which he was expelled, the deputation which called on him told him that the government had made up their minds to do nothing illegal, and so they had issued no illegal writs, and simply meant to make him go of his own free will. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "that reminds me of a hotel-keeper down at St. Louis, who boasted that he never had a death in his hotel, for whenever a guest was dying in his house he carried him out to die in the street."

A man from New York tells of an interview he had with the President. "How are you," said he, "I saw your card, but did not see you. I was glad, however, that you carded me, and I was reminded of an anecdote of Mr. Whittlesey. When Mr. Cox, then a young man, first came here, Mr. Whittlesey said to him: 'Sir, have you carded the Senators?' 'No, sir; I thought I would curry favor first, and then comb them.' 'It is no joking matter, sir,' said Mr. Whittlesey, seriously. 'It is your duty to card the Senators, sir; and it is customary, I believe, to card the Cabinet also, and you ought to do it, sir. But,' he added, after a moment's thought, 'I think I am wrong; the Cabinet may card you.'"

One of the new levies of troops required the appointment of a large additional number of brigadier and major-generals. The applications and recommendations accordingly poured in in immense numbers. They were carried to the President for examination by the bushel-basket full. Mr. Lincoln came upon one wherein the claims of a certain worthy (not in the service at all) "for a generalship" were glowingly set forth. But the applicant didn't specify whether he wanted to be brigadier or major-general. The President observed this difficulty, and solved it by a lucid endorsement. The clerk, on receiving the paper again, found written across its back, "Major-General, I reckon. A. Lincoln."

Concerning the President Personally.

Some one was smoking in the presence of the President and complimented him on having no vices, neither drinking nor smoking. "That is a doubtful compliment," answered the President; "I recollect once being outside a stage in Illinois and a man sitting by me offered me a segar, I told him I had no vices. He said nothing, smoked for some time, and then grunted out, "It's my experience that folks who have no vices have plagued few virtues."

The President is rather vain of his height, but one day a young man called on him who was certainly three inches taller than the former; he was like the mathematical definition of the straight line—length without breadth. "Really," said Mr. Lincoln, "I must look up to you; if you ever get in a deep place you ought to be able to wade out." That reminds us of the story told of Mr. Lincoln somewhere when a crowd called him out. He came out on the balcony with his wife (who is somewhat below medium height,) and made the following "brief remarks": "Here I am, and here is Mrs. Lincoln. That's the long and short of it."

Two Instances where the President was not Reminded of a Story.

The President is naturally enough a good deal bantered about his habit of story-telling. Dr. Hovey, of Dansville, N. Y., called at the White House and found the occupant on horseback, ready for a ride. He approached and said:

"President Lincoln, I thought I would call and see you before leaving the city, and hear you tell a story."

The President greeted him pleasantly, and asked him where he was from.

The reply was, "From Western New York."

"Well, that's a good enough country without stories," replied the President, and off he rode.

Some moral philosopher was telling the President one day about the undercurrent of public opinion. He went on to explain it at length, and drew an illustration from the Mediterranean Sea. The current seemed very curiously to flow in both from the Black Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, but a shrewd Yankee, by means of a contrivance of floats, had discovered that at the outlet into the Atlantic only about thirty feet of the surface water flowed inward, while there was a tremendous current under that flowing out. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, much bored, "that don't remind me of any story I ever heard of." The philosopher despaired of making a serious impression by his argument, and left.

Charles Dickens's Obituary of Thackeray.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

It has been observed by some of the personal friends of the great English writer who established this magazine, that its brief record of his having been stricken from among men should be written by the old comrade and brother in arms who pens these lines, and of whom he often wrote himself, and always with the warmest generosity.

I saw him first, nearly twenty-eight years ago, when he proposed to become the illustrator of my earliest book. I saw him last, shortly before Christmas, at the Athenæum Club, when he told me that he had been in bed three days—that, after these attacks, he was troubled with cold shiverings, "which quite took the power of work out of him"—and that he had it in his mind to try a new remedy which he laughably described. He was very cheerful, and very bright. In the night of that day week, he died.

The long interval between those two periods is marked in my remembrance of him by many occasions when he was supremely humorous, when he was irresistibly extravagant, when he was softened and serious, when he was charming with children. But, by none do I recall him more tenderly than by two or three that start out of the crowd when he unexpectedly entered my room, announcing how that some passage in a certain book had made him cry yesterday, and how that he had come to dinner "because he couldn't help it," and must talk such passage over. No one can ever have seen him more genial, fresh, and honestly impulsive, than I have seen him at those times. No one can be surer than I, of the greatness and goodness of the heart that then disclosed itself.

We had our differences of opinion. I thought that he too much feigned a want of earnestness, and that he made a pretence of undervaluing his art, which was not good for the art that he held in trust. But when we fell upon these topics, it was never very gravely, and I have a lively image of him in my mind, twisting both his hands in his hair, and stamping about, laughing, to make an end of the discussion.

When we were associated in remembrance of the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold, he delivered a public lecture in London, in the course of which he read his very best contribution to *Punch*, describing the grown-up cares of a poor family of young children. No one hearing him could have doubted his natural gentleness, or his thoroughly unaffected manly sympathy with the weak and lowly. He read the paper most pathetically, and with a simplicity of tenderness that certainly moved one of his audience to tears. This was presently after his standing for Oxford, from which place he had dispatched his agent to me with a droll note (to which he afterwards added a verbal postscript), urging me to "come down and make a speech, and tell them who he was, for he doubted whether more than two of the electors had ever heard of him, and he thought there might be as many as six or eight who had heard of me." He introduced the lecture just mentioned, with a reference to his late electioneering failure, which was full of good sense, good spirit, and good humor.

He had a particular delight in boys, and an excellent way with them. I remember his once asking me with fantastic gravity, when he had been to Eton where my eldest son then was, whether I felt as he did in regard of never seeing a boy without wanting instantly to give him a sovereign? I thought of this when I looked down into his grave, after he was laid there, for I looked down into it over the shoulder of a boy to whom he had been kind.

These are slight remembrances, but it is to little familiar things suggestive of the voice, look, manner, never, never more to be encountered on this earth, that the mind first turns in a bereavement. And greater things that are known of him, in the way of his warm affections, his quiet endurance, his unselfish thoughtfulness for others, and his munificent hand, may not be told.

If, in the reckless vivacity of his youth, his satirical pen had ever gone astray or done amiss, he had caused it to prefer its own petition for forgiveness, long before;

I've writ the foolish fancy of his brain;
The aimless jest that, striking hath caused pain;
The idle word that he'd wish back again.

In no pages should I take it upon myself at this time to discourse of his books, of his refined knowledge of character, of his subtle acquaintance with the weakness of human natdre, of his delightful playfulness as an essayist, of his quaint and touching ballads, of his mastery over the English language. Least of all, in these pages, enriched by his brilliant qualities from the first of the series, and beforehand accepted by the public through the strength of his great name.

But, on the table before me, there lies all that he had written of his latest and best story. That it would be very sad to any one—that it is inexpressibly so to a writer—in its evidences of matured designs never to be accomplished, of intentions begun to be executed and destined never to be accomplished, or careful praperation for long roads of thought that he never was to traverse, and for shining goals that he was never to reach, will be readily believed. The pain however, that I have felt in persuing it has not been deeper than the conviction that he was in the healthiest vigor of his powers when he wrought on this last labor. In respect of earnest feeling, farseeing purpose, character, incident, and a certain loving picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be much the best of all his works. That he fully meant it to be so, that he had become strongly attached to it, and that he bestowed great gains upon it, I trace in almost every page. It contains one picture which must have cost him extreme distress and which is a master piece. There are two children in it, touched with a hand as loving and tender as ever a father caressed his little child with. There is some young love as pure and innocent and pretty as the truth. And it is very remarkable that, by reason of the singular construction of the story, more than one main incident usually belonging to the end of such a fiction is anticipaied in the beginning, and thus there is an approach to completeness in the fragment, as to the satisfaction of the reader's mind concerning the most interesting persons, which could hardly have been better attained if the writer's breaking off had been foreseen.

The last line he wrote, and the last proof he corrected, are among these papers, through which I have so sorrowfully made my way. The condition of the little pages of manuscript where Death stopped his hand, shows that he carried them about, and often taken them out of his pocket here and there, for patient revision and interlineation. The last words he corrected in print were: "And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss." God grant that on that Christmas Eve when he laid his head back on his pillow and threw up his arms as he was wont to do when very weary, some consciousness of duty done and Christian hope throughout life humbly cherished, may have caused his own heart to throb, when he passed away to his Redeemer's rest!

He was found peacefully lying as above described, composed, undisturbed, and to all appearance asleep, on the 24th of December 1863. He was only in his fifty-third year—so young a man that the mother who blessed him in his first sleep blessed him in his last. Twenty years before he had written, after being in a white squall:

And when, its force expended,
The harmless storm was ended,
And, as the sunrise splendid
Came blushing o'er the sea;
I thought, as day was breaking,
My little girls were waking,
And smiling, and making
A prayer, at home for me.

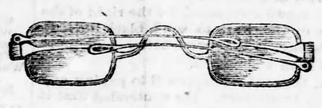
Those little girls had grown to be women when the mournful day broke that saw their father lying daad. In those twenty years of companionship with him, they had learned much from him; and one of them has a literary course before her, worthy of her famous name.

On the bright wintry day, the last but one of the old year, he was laid in his grave at Kensal Green, there to mingle the dust to which the mortal part of him had returned, with that of a third child, lost in her infancy, years ago. The heads of a great concourse of his fellow-workers in the Arts, were bowed around his tomb.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



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FRANK R. WEBB,
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This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the first of January, 1864. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.
CHARLES H. SPANG,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
ALEX. M. BYERS,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON.
February 4, 1864. fe5:1m

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

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And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
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BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.
N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

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Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

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1000 " " Card Photographs;
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AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [se11:1y

THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL,
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

THE
ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,
Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
PACIFIC, GLOBE, and LIBERTY OIL WORKS.
Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—
AT LAWRENCEVILLE.
Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. se11

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MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
NO. 31. MARKET STREET.
se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to
53 Fifth street,
The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.
A fine assortment of
PIANOS,
on hand, presently, in
No. 51 Fifth street,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

"The Best are the Cheapest."
WM. B. BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO.'S, Philadelphia, celebrated
PIANOS,
They have received more prizes of gold and silver medals, diplomas at State Fairs, and high testimonials from the most celebrated musical talent of the day, than any other maker's. Warranted for five years.
WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Western Penna., St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.
ja25

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

J. REICHENBACH,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
The lightest leg known weighs 4½ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2¾ pounds.
I have always on hand a stock of
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS
and all articles in my line.
Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at
No. 58 Fourth street,
se21:1y PITTSBURGH.

A. G. NEUBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
Also, all kinds of
Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces
Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.
se18:1y 169 Smithfield street.
PITTSBURGH.

COOPERS.

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.
Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.
All orders addressed to Box 360, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no22:6m

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22:1y

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 90 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
oct3 B. C. & J. H SAWYER.

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

UPHOLSTERY.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.
Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. sep7

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand. oc29:6m

CHRIST. LAPPE,
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
se28:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
1e8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
de19:6m

GROCERIES—
165 hhds. Cuba and P. R. Sugars;
20 " New Orleans do.;
120 bbls. do. Molasses;
180 " Refined Sugars, all grades;
200 " Syrups, assorted brands;
130 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime;*
35 " Rice;
150 chests Y. H., G. P. and Imperial Teas;
75 " Oolong Teas;
325 boxes Tobacco, 5 and 10's;
20 kegs do. 6 twist;
220 bbls. do. cut and dry;
55 " Winter strained Lard Oil;
115 boxes Pearl Starch;
80 " Silver Gloss and Corn Starch;
30 bbls. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
35 bags Pepper and Allspice;
200 " Shot assorted sizes;
600 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
110 boxes Cincinnati German Soaps;
500 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel—with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja26 Second street.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.
CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,
and manufacturers of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Outside Reading Matter.

FIRST PAGE—Poetry: A Child's Thought about Snow—Several Little Stories by, or About President Lincoln—Charles Dicken's Obituary of Thackeray.

FOURTH PAGE—Finance and Trade—Money and Stock Markets—Dry Goods Markets, Copper Products, Produce, Iron, Cotton and Petroleum Markets of neighboring cities—River Matters—Marine Affairs, &c.

IT is believed that President LINCOLN will veto the Whisky Excise Bill.

THE Secretary of War has directed that no volunteer shall be rejected on account of height, who is at least five feet.

THE New York *Tribune* says that house rents have advanced in New York thirty per cent. They have increased in about the same rate in Pittsburgh.

IN the South, the hire of a slave and his board and clothing for one year, now reach almost his value. Slaves have depreciated in value at the South. In gold they bring about $100 only.

GEN. HOWARD, says Gen. GRANT, is a strictly temperate man, and religious. His marked characteristic is a wonderful faith in his success, amounting almost to the fatality in which Napoleon so strongly believed. Gen. HOWARD can be relied upon.

THE gold gamblers have succeeded in postponing the consideration of a resolution allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $12,000,000 of gold. It is known that gold is scarce, that the price is kept up in consequence, and that such an amount as Mr. CHASE has, would consequently lower its market value.

THE election for State Senator in the Indiana and Armstrong district came off on Friday, and the news by telegraph from Kittanning, warrants us in the conclusion that Dr. Thos. St. Clair, the Union candidate, is triumphantly elected. This, although expected, is cause of gratulation to the friends of the Union. The "deadlock" apon the wheels of Legislation will now be removed.

OF GREEN, the Malden murderer, the Boston *Herald* says he looks pale and careworn. The day the editor of the *Herald* saw him his wife sent him a beautiful boquet of rare flowers, which was placed in a vase on the small aperture of the cell window. At the time of the interview, Green took from his book (the Pilgrim's Progress) an unsealed letter, the first one he has sent out since his confinement, and placing it in the hands of Mr. Wade, the turnkey, asked that it might be sent to his wife. It was written in a beautiful style.

THE Tycoon's palace at Yeddo, Japan was burned on Christmas. The next day the Custom House was closed, the officials declaring themselves as grieved at the Tycoon's misfortune that they were wholly unable to transact business. It is reported that the fire originated in a gunpowder plot to blow up the palace for the purpose of killing the Tycoon. Yeddo was again ravaged by fire on New Year's Day, Eleven large streets, in a wealthy business quarter, besides numerous adjoining back streets and alleys, were destroyed. It is estimated that five hundred houses of the better classes were burned. News had reached Kanagawa that on the 31st of October nearly all of Hokodadi was burned by incendiary fires.

Thanksgiving Sermon.

The Rev. S. I. WILSON, D. D., delivered a sermon in the Sixth Presbyterian Church on the 26th of November last, which, for patriotism, eloquence and theological research, was thought of sufficient interest to warrant its repetition at Masonic Hall, on the 8th of December last, for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

His text was from the xxxiiid chapter of Isaiah, 20th and 21st verses.

After the introduction of his subject, the learned divine says: "My political creed is brief; *I believe in the Union of these States*," because "we are one by the physical structure and Constitution of the country."

A few extracts will be sufficient to show the style of the composition, and the manner of treating the subject:

"By the fiat of creation the Almighty has ordained that this nation be one. He has poured the floods of ocean around it in the form of a U, and that U stands for UNION. Through and through these States He has driven the iron bolts of mountain ranges. From North to South He has stretched the throbbing arteries of the nation's life; and from East to West He has spread the tissue and net-work of the nation's blood-vessels. As long as the waters of the Mississippi flow to the Gulf, the Union of these States must be preserved, at all hazards, at any cost, at all sacrifices. By virtue, therefore, of our national life and by the physical geography of the country, we are one."

"We have within ourselves all necessary supplies and resources."

"Let any man take the map and examine it for five minutes, and he will be convinced beyond the power of logic, that the Almighty Maker of the world intended this land for 'one great people.' The decree has gone forth; it is proclaimed aloud and afar by the voice of the mountain storm; it is thundered forth by the floods of the Atlantic; it is echoed back by the billows of the Pacific; it is carried by the Ohio to the Mississippi, and the Mississippi rolls it on in thunder tones to the Gulf."

"The decree has gone forth. It is written in characters as enduring as the everlasting hills. The letters are traced in ocean-beds, in river courses and mountain-ranges. It has thus been written and promulged. Who will believe that a few mad-cap despots at Charleston and Montgomery can repeal it—can annul it?"

"The glorious tabernacle of our liberties shall not thus be torn. Not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed; neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken."

We have not room in a short review to multiply extracts. The sermon is printed in pamphlet form and will well pay a careful perusal. There is a brilliancy of thought and a facility of expression which is striking and original. In alluding to our Generals, the author says:—

"From the past, then, we draw encouragement; and while the present is big with interest, and fearful issues, nevertheless, the heavens above us to-day have more clear sky than clouds. With Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Foster, in Tennessee, Banks in Texas, Gilmore thundering at the gates of Charleston, Butler at Fortress Monroe, and Meade on the Rapidan, we can, at least, rest in hope.

"Grant is Lincoln's thunderbolt. He launched it; and Vicksburg was smitten to the dust. It was launched again—its gleams along Lookout Mountain—it scathes the crest of Missionary Ridge—and the "Bragg" is knocked out of the Confederacy.

In reference to patriotism our author is equally original in his thoughts:

"Man by instinct, ought to love his country. A patriotism that can with stoical indifference see the old flag trampled in the mire by traitorous feet, is not the kind for these times. Rather give us a manhood, which when it sees tender motherhood reeling beneath the murderous blow of ruffian, will spring to its feet, and cry: "Villain! that is my mother, and while this heart beends a drop of blood to this right arm I will protect and defend her!" Give us rather a patriotism, which when it sees perjured, blood-stained hands clutching at the flag, to tear stripe from stripe, and pluck star fram star, will rush to arms as a lion leaps from his lair, and cry: "Hands off! ye traitorous horde! Hands off! while a spark of manhood lives, that flag will be defended. The last loyal heart will be flung between it and violence. Through that heart ye will have to strike before ye can touch its sacred folds!"

It is on sale at the principal book stores in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Correspondence of Commercial.

Inclement Weather--Boreas in his Glory --Passengrr Railway Scheme--League Island to be Bored, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1864.

The rigors of winter are upon us again to-day, and if a sweeping tornado from the northwest, accompanied by whirling eddies of dust and the thermometer below zero could be imagined uncomfortable, we occupy just that position at the present time. I doubt if anybody here has suffered as much with the cold before this winter as they have last night and throughout to-day. The wind positively assumed tornado proportions, and the dust along our filthy streets was swept along as the sands across the deserts by the Simoon, said Simoon having been cooled off by a passage through the glaciers of Greenland. A few flakes of snow were driven along by the gale, but the severe cold soon shut out the caporous clouds, and now, if whole cakes of ice were to be rained down upon us it would be no great cause for surprise. This wind will blow good for us, however, as regards our ice crop, and I guess we may already begin to talk saucy to the ice dealers, and accuse them of all sorts of evil doings. Imagine the old-fashioned huge cakes of congealed liquid being left again at the back gate daily for twenty-five cents per week, and fresh Chester milk at five cents per quart, in abundance? Those days! Will they *ever* return to us?

As we have three or four streets which are not yet used by passenger railway companies, it is proposed now to make a clean thing of it, and use those also. Perhaps it would be as well. By way of reminding such individuals as may be most interested in these "street improvements," however, it would be well for our legislators at Harrisburg, as well as the members of our Councils, that the people resident here are very heavily taxed, and if some way could be devised by which these corporate bodies could be better controlled and taxed heavier on their earnings we should all be better pleased thereat. A new passenger railway is asked for by certain parties here, the title of which is "The Seventh and Ninth Streets and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company." I am in favor of a railway up every man's back alley if he chooses to pay for it, and not interfere with the rights and privileges of his neighbors, but as regards this latter question there should be no doubt. Judging by some of the names of the would-be incorporators of the above named railway it will be a speculative concern, but no matter so long as they are bound down to five cents fare and all other reasonable restrictions.

By a Washington telegram we learn that League Island is to be "bored." It has certainly been a great *bore* to the public at large, as has the Chester site and that at New London. If the committee having charge of this boring operation should come across any antidiluvian relics it would be good policy to refer them to the Secretary of the Navy himself, as it is barely possible that any patriarch of the present day would be better able to classify them than the honorable Secretary himself. His memory must extend far back into antiquity, judging by a biographical sketch of him recently published in the New York *Ledger*.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Philadelphia District will be held at Wilmington this year, commencing on the 9th of March. The principal subject before this Conference will be the proposed divison of this District. It is in contemplation to seperate the Delaware portion of the Conference and establish a seperate district.

On the 2d or May the General Conference of the church in the United States, meets in the city, and will hold its sessions in the Union Church. The occasion will be one of more importance this year than it has been at any similar Conference for a long period.

The extreme cold to-day has had a tendency to quiet all sorts of out-door affairs, and for one day we have quite got over twelve hours of daylight without seeing Chestnut street filled with parading regiments of armed men.

More Severe Weather--Another Fire--Passage of Soldiers--Wendell Phillips--Washington's Birthday--General Business Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial:

I may safely assert that yesterday and to-day have been generally appreciated hereabouts as about as cold, if not colder, than any that have preceded them this winter. The most of the trains running between this and other cities, have been far behind time since day before yesterday in consequence of the difficulty of supplying steam. The New York trains were greatly behind time, so were the trains on the Reading and other roads. The ice-dealers are again at work replenishing their houses, and the youngsters, both male and female are running about with green bags under their arms, ensacking skates, as if we had suddenly fallen upon a race of youthful lawyers of both sexes. The Camden ferry boats find it extremely difficult to make their regular trips to-day, and the city ice-boat parks and fills in the channel through Smith's Island, to keep the way open. Should this severe weather continue another day, we shall again have an ice blockade in the Delaware.

A large fire occurred this forenoon down in the lower part of the city, by which half a dozen buildings were destroyed. They were not first-class edifices, being occupied as boarding houses and workshops of the second-rate order. The firemen suffered very much from the severity of the weather, and the flames got a little more headway in consequence of this fact. Hose soon became like so many rods of iron, and everything that came in contact with the water became instantaneously coated with ice. The buildings continued burning for five or six hours.

A great many soldiers are passing through our city now *en route* for the seat of war. If Jefferson D. and his cohorts expect to nullify the oft published programme of the invasion of free soil, they will have to hurry up, or else there will be too many veterans in the way again. Cavalrymen accompanied by their horses, now go by rail also. Several hundred of them passed through to-day on their way to Washington.

We have one of the great guns of early abolitionism with us for a brief period, in the form of Wendell Phillips, as well known probably by the cognomen of the "silver tongued." He stops at the St. Louis Hotel away down Chestnut near the haunts of the money changers and "heavy" men. I have no doubt that he enjoys the quietude of his stopping place far more than he would farther up the street in some of the more portentious hotels, and where, it is no harm now to say it, his head would not have been safe three years ago. How rapidly we travel!

Our Military companies do not mean to let the 22d go by without doing their very best to revive recollections of the birthday of the Father of their country, in a full and complete manner. An effort is being made to make the day a sort of holiday, and to that end many merchants have agreed to "close up" and forego the pursuits of money getting for a twety-four hours. The "veterans" will have the post of honor.

The number of freight cars which now-a-days blockade Market street, is a sure indication that the Pennsylvania Central is doing a heavy business, and our merchants, so far as they are concerned, seem to be exceedingly busy for the season. I observe on my midnight travels homeward that some of the wholesale houses along the same street are well lighted at that late hour, and a peep into the doorway proves that even in midwinter business is tolerably thriving. The clothing dealers probably, make about as much money these times as almost any other class. They were never so pushed to fill up stock, and never got such liberal profits for their manufactures as now. This is in part owing to the number of officers and privates who have returned from military service and somewhat on account of the large trade done with many of the Jewish persuasion who buy up everything in the shape of inferior clothing, at high rates, which they immediately ship to different parts along the frontier, and dispose of to the many who need such articles, and will pay roundly for the same. The clothiers imagine that their good business cannot fail to last for two years after the rebellion closes.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18, 1864.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning, by Mr. Smith, Speaker *pro tem.*

Petitions being in order, Mr. Slack presented the unanimous resolution of the Burgess and Council of the borough of Manchester, praying for the passage of an act authorizing them to borrow money, in accordance with a bill which he read in place to that effect yesterday.

Mr. Glass, a petition of citizens of Versailles township, Allegheny county, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the increase of the poll tax in that township, for school purposes.

Mr. Bigham, the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, asking for a renewal of its charter for a period of fifteen years. The same gentleman read a bill in place to the same effect yesterday.

Reports of standing committees being in order, Mr. Slack, from the Committee on Corporations, reported, as committed, an act to incorporate the Soldiers' Orphan's Home, in Allegheny county.

Bills in place being in order, Mr. Henry, of Beaver, read in his place a bill in reference to bounties for volunteers in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county. The same gentleman asked that the rules be suspended, and that the bill be put upon its passage, which was agreed to, and passed finally. The remainder of the time until the hour of adjournment, was consumed by members reading similar bills, affecting their several localities, moving for a suspension of the rules, and having them passed.

During the session this morning, the member from Huntingdon, Mr. Ethier, who is emphatically new in every sense of the word, created at his own expense considerable amusement for the House, by offering a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the management of railroads in the State generally, and their systems of issuing passes in particular. The resolution was offered in accordance with a petition the gentleman said he had received from some of his constituents, and provided, among other things, that the committee should ascertain to whom passes had been given by the various roads in the State for an indefinite period, together with the occupations of the gentlemen who received them, and their supposed connection with the legislature, etc. There is a good deal of fun, referring the matter to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, etc, the members took a more serious view of the matter, and the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate there was nothing done.

There is still a large number of soldiers about Harrisburg, most of whom, however, are passing through, either to their home or returning to their duties in the field. I had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting Lieut. Colonel Foulk, of the 46th P. V., at the Jones House. He had been on to Carlisle, accompanied by his estimable lady, where his regiment was furloughed, and he was on his way to Pittsburgh to enjoy his own short respite. Col. F. has seen a great deal of rough service, and is spoken of by those with whom he has been associated, as a most reliable and competent officer. Among other military notables whom I have met here, within a day or two, is Col. Dick White, of the 55th P. V., which has been so long stationed at Beaufort, N. C. The regiment which has reenlisted, is now home on furlough, and for the purpose of recruiting. Dick White, who is the elder brother of Major or Senator White, who is now confined in a dungeon, is very popular, and seems to have no trouble in getting recruits to fill up his gallant regiment. He is a host in himself, and wherever he goes, will find plenty to follow him.

As I write, eight o'clock, p. m., the bill introduced a few days ago providing for the adjudication of claims sustained by people in the border counties, during the recent rebel raids, is being discussed. The debate is on an amendment, offered by Mr. Kelly, of Washington county, that none but loyal people shall receive money for property lost. Mr. Barger, Democrat, of Philadelphia, has just concluded remarks, and Mr. Kelly is now speaking. Will give you particulars to-morrow.

CUSSEWAGO.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

Congressional.

The bill introduced by Mr. Blow, and referred to the Select Committee on Rebellious States, to-day, confirms and ratifies the leases of abandoned plantations in rebel States made by the supervising agents of the Treasury, and the rules and regulations made to govern the same. Section second authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require these agents to take charge and rent, for a term not exceeding twelve months, the real estate within their agencies that have been voluntarily abandoned by their owners, and also to provide for the employment and general welfare of all freedmen within military lines. Section third authorizes the Secretary of War to provide sach military protection to lessees as can properly be done without interfering with general military operations. Section fourth authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make all necessary rules and regulations for caraying out this act, and to pay the expenses out of the rents or sales of captured and abandoned property.

The Enrollment Bill in the Senate.

The debate in the Senate on the enrollment bill was begun with short speeches from various members seeking to explain their votes, or stating objections to certain clauses of the bill.

Mr. Sherman objected to striking out the sixth section, and particularly the provisions for crediting persons drafted in each congressional district upon the quota of that district, and for not crediting colored troops upon the quota of any State except that in which they were enlisted.

Mr. Wilson explained that these portions of the bill had merely been transferred to other sections.

Mr. Hendricks protested against the retention of the commutation clause, and Mr. Wilkinson against the paying of loyal masters compensation for colored volunteers, hnd one hundred dollars bounty, for each slave drafted.

Mr: Ten Eyck expressed dissatisfaction with some features of the bill, particularly with the retention of the commutation clause. He believed that without that clause our armies would have been filled up far more rapidly, but thought that under the bill as reported that they would be filled, and that the Committee had harmonized the varying views as nearly as possible.

Mr. Grimes had always been opposed to the commutation clause, but had yielded that with other points in the Committee of Conference as a matter of necessity, thinking it the duty of Congress to pass a law by the first of March. He pointed out an important modification in the colored soldier section, by which every slave is declared free from the moment he is mustered into service, which, in his opinion, was accomplishing a great deal.

Mr. Wilson said that the Senate bill had been much improved by the adoption of some of the House amendments, and had greatly increased the efficiency of the bill of last year.

Union State Convention.

It is believed in political circles here that the Union State Convention of Indiana, will adopt resolutions in approval of proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the United States, in favor of which both Houses of Congress in public, and the President in private, have expressed themselves. Thus, it is anticipated that in the selection and instruction of delegates to the National Convention, Indiana will follow the example of Connecticut.

Congressional.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee of the House was authorized to send for persons and papers in the case of Judge Miller, of Wisconsin, whose impeachment is prayed for by numerons memorials.

Thaddeus Stevens, from Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the gold bill, which was recommitted yesterday with recommendation that it do not pass. Vain attempts were made to take it into consideration.

Mr. Blow made an elaborate speech to day, in reply to Mr. Blair and in defence of Secretary Chase.

Mr. Brooks' speech was listened to today with unusual attention on both sides of the house. He argued that the abolition of slavery must be accepted as an certain fact, since the north had determined it as a matter of choice, and the South disposed, as a necessity, to arm the slaves. He prophesied that if the war lasted three years, every able bodied black man in the States would be in military service, and charged the emancipationists with the purpose to practically re-enslave and destroy the freedmen, and said, considering the abolition question settled, he favored shifting the ground of discussion to the question of liberty for the white man.

Mr. Voorhees, having sought vainly to ask a question, protested against these views, and said he should take an early opportunity to answer.

Mr. Brooks claimed that the conservative men could finish the war before October, and would hold the party in power responsible if it was not finished by that time. He urged that the armies ought to be concentrated, and protested against diversion for political ends, as in Florida.

Mr. Brooks favored an amendment similar to that proposed by Mr. Doolittle in the Senate, reserving four dollars from colored soldiers to pay for the support of the women and children, and urged the recommitment of the Freedmens's Bureau Bill, with directions to provide for the care and regulation of Freedmen in such manner that they should be no charge to the Treasury.

The 22d of February.

Both Houses voted to adjourn until after the 22d.

N. Y. Custom House Investigation.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on public expenditures, have been authorized to go to New York to prosecute the Custom House investigation.

M'Clellan's Report.

The proposition of Mr. Cox to print ten thousand additional copies of General McClellan's Report, carried by a vote of 76 to 64, a number of Republicans voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilson continued, by saying that the military population of Kentucky was one hundred and twelve thousand men, and but only seven hundred yet enlisted on her quota of sixteen thousand. This bill was exceedingly favorable to Kentucky, enabling her to send several thousand negroes to war in place of that number of whites, who manifested no alacrity to go.

Mr. Davis said that the compensation to the masters was mockery. It did not equal the hire of a negro for two years.

Mr. Powell said it was not a bill to raise troops, but to strike down slavery. He asked the Republican Senators to admit the fact.

Mr. Grimes said it would do both, therefore he was for it.

Mr. Howe was opposed to the Conference Report, because it proposed to give money out of the commutation fund paid by Wisconsin, to enable slave States to fill their quotas.

Mr. Grimes said it would promote the raising troops South, and that it would render future drafts in Wisconsin unnecessary.

Mr. Saulsbury inveighed loudly against the practice of negroes coming into the galleries of Congress.

Mr. Howe contended for the right of the State of Delaware to send black men to the Senate, if they were better and more loyal than white men.

Mr. Howard was opposed to paying any money to masters. He contended that it should all go to the slaves.

Reverdy Johnson appealed to the patriotism of the Senate not to let this most important measure fail, by reason of a combination against it of those who thought the compensation to masters insufficient, and those who thought no compensation should be given.

Mr. Hale made a lengthy speech on the ground of politics, particularly against the Supreme Court, which he thought ought to have been abolished long since.

Mr. Fessenden called the attention of the Senate back to the Conference Report, which he deemed of vital consequence. The draft was to take place next month. He disliked some minor features of the report, but should deem himself grossly direlect if he threw away the whole bill, with its many excellent and necessary provisions, on account of a few small matters to which exception may be taken.

It being now four o'clock, and the House being still in session, waiting for the action of the Senate on the conference report,

Mr. Powell rose and commenced: "The Senator from Iowa said"—[Mr. Grimes interrupting: "I'll take it back if you'll let us vote." Several Senators—"Let's vote; let's vote."] Mr. Powell, wrathfully—"If I am to be insulted by propositions to vote while I'm speaking, I'll talk five hours." He proceeded to argue that the bill was unconstitutional.

At half past four the vote was taken. Yeas 26; nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Anthony, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson.

NAYS—Buckalew, Carlisle, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Ind., Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wright.

The action of the Senate having been announced in the House, Mr. Schenck called the previous question on the conference report, and it was adopted. Yeas 73; nays 33. The bill therefore only awaits the signature of the President. v.

MARRIED:

LEET—BRYAN—On Thursday evening, Feb. 18th, by the Rev. S. T. Stewart, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Brown, Captain GEORGE K. LEET, of the 139th Regiment P. V., to Miss SALLIE J., daughter of the late Dr. A. M. Bryan, of Allegheny city. No cards.

CRAWFORD—LIGHTNER—On Thursday evening, Feb. 18th, by Rev. A. C. McClelland, Mr. DAVID CRAWFORD to Miss MARTHA F. LIGHTNER, both of this city.

HANSON—WALTERS—On Thursday evening, Feb. 18th, at the St. Clair Hotel, by Rev. Wm. A. Snively, of Christ church, Lieut. T. NEWTON HANSON and Miss SARAH A. WALTERS, both of New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio.

DIED:

BAXTER—On Friday evening, February 19th, at his residence in Allegheny city, JAMES W. BAXTER, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

HECKELL—On Thursday, the 18th instant, MARY LOUISA HECKELL, wife of Peter Heckell, aged 29 years, 6 months and 15 days.

KELLY—On February 19th at 11 a. m., GILBERT M. KELLY, son of Nathaniel and Mary Kelly, aged 5 years.

KANE—On Friday, Feb. 19, 1864, at 11¼ o'clock, a. m., MARY, wife of John Kane, aged 29 years.

WANTED.—By the 1st of April, a HOUSE, for business. For a central location a bonus will be paid. Address
fe20:1t BOX 1279, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.
NEW POLKAS.
NEW MARCHES.
NEW GALOPS.
NEW SCHOTTISCHES,
NEW QUADRILLES, &c.

Just received the latest and most fashionable publications, fresh from the press.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
fe20 81 Wood street.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

INSURE WITH THE

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.
2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with business dispatch and accuracy.
3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

Net Assets, January 1864,
$3,002,556 39.

4. THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ÆTNA, after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.
5. 16 000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States, averages over $100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?
7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.
8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued Without Delay.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
fe20:1m 63 FOURTH STREET.

SECOND LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's office up to February 10th, 1864:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
Joseph Gibson,	tavern,	1st Ward, Pittsburgh.
Chas. P. Mugle,	do.	do. do.
Jacob Kunz,	do.	do. do.
William Clinton,	do.	do. do.
Trauerman & Co.,	o'r g'ds,	do. do.
Ingoldsby,	tavern,	2d Ward, do.
Adolphus Burkhard,	o. g'ds,	3d Ward, do.
J. F. Mish & Co.,	tavern,	do. do.
James Kee,	other goods,	do. do.
L. Reyloigt & Co.,	do.	4th Ward, do.
Matthias Ochner,	do.	5th Ward, do.
Thomas Kelly,	tavern,	do. do.
Geo. Geschwender,	do.	do. do.
Marker Rush,	do.	do. do.
Gustave Thumm,	o'r g'ds,	6th Ward, do.
John Lang,	tavern,	8th Ward, do.
James Neeson,	do.	9th Ward, do.
Lynd McGoffin,	do.	1st Ward, Allegheny.
Joseph Eckerman,	do.	do. do.
Samuel Hughes,	do.	3d Ward, do.
Jacob Mickley,	do.	do do.
Fredrich Heerwagen,	eat'g h.,	do. do.
W. A. Miller & A. F. Grant,	tav'n,	4th W'd, do.
Andrew Culley,	tavern,	4th Ward, Allegheny.
Adam Glazier,	do.	do.
Henry Omslaer,	do.	Duquesne Borough.
Jacob Dietz,	other goods,	Lawrenceville.
Peter Smith,	tavern,	McKeesport.
John A. Bierthel,	do.	do.
Thomas Shepler,	do.	Collins township.
John Neff,	eating house,	do. do.
Frank Wolff,	tavern,	McClure do.
David Johns,	do.	Pitt do.
Andrew Jack,	do.	Plum do.
Anth'y Whittaker,	do.	Peebles do.
John Snyder,	do.	Chartiers do.
Matthew Harbison,	do.	Union do.

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY March 2d, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day. Applicants will bring their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.
fe20:3t W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

THREE SECOND-HAND MELODEONS,
For sale cheap.
fe20 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL.

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A, B, Steel, Springs and Axles.

Corner of ROSS and FIRST streets. [fe13:1y

WALL PAPER;
WINDOW SHADES;
OIL CLOTHS, and
FANCY GOODS.

Wall Papers, from 8 cents to $3 per roll;
Window Shades from 10 cents to $5;
Oil Cloths from 70 cents to $1,50 per yard;
Fancy Goods in all its varieties, at the new Wall Paper and Fancy Goods House of
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
fe13 No. 164 Smithfield street.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 Water St., below Wood,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

U. S. RECRUITING AGENCY,
No. 55 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

The highest local BOUNTIES paid in cash. Recruits can select any Regiment or Battery.
fe10:tf T. M. BAYNE, Recruiting Agent.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.—Allegheny Valley, Connellsville Railroad, Eureka Insurance Company, and Allegheny Bank *stocks*, and Allegheny county and Pittsburgh *bonds* for sale.
fe10 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Grateful for the kind attention and patronage thus far received from the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Misses HASKELL would respectfully announce that new members will be admitted February 16th and 19th, Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, respectively.
Terms in advance. Ladies and Gentlemen, course of 20 lessons, $6; Children $4. fe10:2w

NEW GOODS.
1864.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
All grades and wedths, from 87½ to $6 per yard.

PLAIN,
self-colored, from $1,25 to $4 per yard.

FIGURED,
from $1,25 to $6 per yard.

STRIPE AND PLAID,
from 75c. to $2 per yard,

CHECK,
from 62½c. to $1,25 per yard.

VELVET,
real Lyons, 4-4 wide, all silk, only $12 per yard.

DRESS GOODS,
all kinds, for 18¾c. to $2,50 per yard.

Housekeeping Goods
all kinds, cheap.

Gents' and Boys' Wear,
all kinds and prices.

AT
BARKER & CO.'S,
59
MARKET STREET.
fe6

TABLE LINENS;
NAPKINS;
TOWELS;
CRASH;
DIAPERS;
WHITE COUNTER PAINS;
COLORED COUNTER PAINS;
BLANKETS;
WHITE AND COL'D FLANNELS;
BLEACHED MUSLINS;
IRISH LINENS;
DELAINS AND CHINTZES.

Just received at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
fe15

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92
MARKET STREET,
sell

BLACK SILKS at 87½ to $1 per yard;
DRESS GOODS, new, at 31 to 37½ cts.;
HOOP SKIRTS, half price;
BALMORALS, largest size, $2,75;
RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard;
PANT STUFFS, cheap;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at prices never before heard of in this city;
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,25.
fe11

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE:—I have associated with me J. C. McCULLOCH, late of Market street, in the Wholesale Notion and Variety business. Partnership dating from February 1st, 1864, under the firm of T. T. MYLER & Co.

T. T. MYLER. J. C. M'CULLOUGH.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS AND VARIETY GOODS,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th,
fe19-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

STORE SHADES made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe6:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—A meeting of the Block Committee and Enrolled Men will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the house of E. F. A. Faulkaber, Chestnut street. A full attendance is earnestly requested. fe20:1t

McCLURE TOWNSHIP MEETING.—The citizens of McClure township are requested to meet at the house of JOHN HARTMAN, Woods' run, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m., to hear the final report of the Committee on Draft. Also, to take into consideration a deficiency of six men charged to the Township on the July Draft. All interested are earnestly requested to attend.

WM. WALKER,
ROBERT FORRESTER,
CHAS. H. HARTMAN,
HUGH S. FLEMING,
fe19:2t Committee.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in WASHINGTON Street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 23d, at 11 o'clock, for the reception of the Annual Report, the election of Managers, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order.
fe11:td R. C. ORR, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE Co., January 19, 1864.
BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, 45 WATER street, Pittsburgh, where parties desirous of investing will please call. By order.
Ja20 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE Co., January 18, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, are hereby notified to pay to Wm. K. Nimick, Treasurer, at the office of Nimick & Co., 95 Water street, Pittsburgh, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share subscribed, on or before the first day of March, 1864.
By order. THOMAS STEEL,
Ja20 Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wte

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—J. M. McELROY, of Turtle Creek, Patton township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
fe9:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'd...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wallstn....	6:15 a m
2d do ....11:40 a m		2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at **9:05 a m**; returns at **12:45 p m**.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp....	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do	2:10 p m
Mail Train....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail..	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at **9:15** a m, **12:00** m, **4:30** p m and **5:40** p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at **5:50** a m, **7:00** a m, **12:30** p m, and **2:50** p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesprt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesprt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry	9:35 p m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport eaves at **1:00** p m, and arrives at **10:00** a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:20 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Notary Public.—Dr. David Alter, of Parnassus, has been appointed by Governor Curtin a Notary Public for Westmoreland county. This is a good appointment.

His Name.—The name of the man found drowned in the Monongahela river, above Dam No. 1, on Monday last, was Bradshaw. He leaves a wife and family, residing in Elizabeth township, which place he left on the 11th of December to make a coal boat trip.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Tuesday: T. Truber, J. T. Sample, F. Mason, F. C. Smith, Edw. Harkins, G. W. Blair, W. S. Foster, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, G. K. McMaster, Wm. F. Hope and lady.

New Theatre.—The project of a new Theatre on Fifth street is again on foot, but whether it will amount to anything remains to be seen. We learn that one of the most successful show managers in the country—second only to Barnum—is the principle man in the contemplated improvement.

Patents Issued.—Among the patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending February 16th, and bearing that date, was one to D. M. Dake and S. L. Hockert, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in uterine supporters. Among the re-issues was one to Mr. Thomas H. Noel, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in running gear of locomotives; patented June 30, 1864.

Church Dedication.—The Fourth United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City, on the corner of Beaver street and North Common, will be formerly dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sabbath the 51st inst. There will be three services during the day. In the morning, at half past 10 o'clock, a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles A. Dickey, the pastor of the congregation; in the afternoon, at three o'clock, by the Rev. J. T. McClure, of Wheeling, will preach, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock the Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., of Allegheny, will deliver the concluding discourse. A collection to go to the church fund will be taken up after each service. The public will be welcomed to seats.

Pay of Our Legislators.

A Harrisburg correspondent says: One of the subjects of discussion among the members is an increase of salary to $1,000. No formal proposition has yet been made for such increase. The present sum ($700 and mileage) is not very tempting. Thus, supposing a member receives from the State—salary $700, mileage $50, and is obliged to pay for thirteen weeks' board ($12 per week) $156, incidentals ($5 per week) $65, expenses of election say $200—he is able to go home at the end of the session with $229 profit, or about $5.33 per week for thirteen weeks. It is no secret that a nomination in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh frequently costs much more than $200; but it is shrewdly suspected that there are very few members who do not carry away more than $5.33 per week. The excess is possibly to be credited to interest account!

The Manchester Borough Loan.

The bill now before the Legislature enabling the borough of Manchester to raise a loan, provides that it shall be paid in ten years from the date of its negotiation, said money to be appropriated to pay the present indebtedness of said borough; and for the security and repayment of the same, to pledge the faith and credit and property of said borough; and as the evidence of said indebtedness incurred by said loan, the said borough shall have power and authority to execute and deliver their bonds under the seal of the corporation and signature of the Burgess, countersigned by the Treasurer of said borough, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars. The interest thereof shall be six per cent., payable annually or semi-annually, as the Council of said borough shall determine, and said bonds shall be transferable only at the office of the Treasurer of said borough, by the holder thereof or his attorney-in fact.

Larceny of Army Blankets.

On Monday of last week two men named Martin Hoon and John B. Hare were suspected of having stolen the army blankets belonging to a man named Morrow, who had left them in the tavern of Mr. Newell, in the Diamond, Allegheny. The men made a trip down the river, but recently returned, when warrants were issued for their arrest. Hare was taken into custody on the street, and stated that Hoon was at his home in Tallacary in Hampton township. Officers Wills and Grabbs were dispatched to Tallacary, and on arriving there found Hoon enjoying a comfortable fire. They had a search warrant with them, and found the stolen blankets under a bed. Hoon was brought to the city and locked up for a hearing. The prosecutor is not disposed to deal severely with them, and they have made a proposition to enter the army if the prosecution is withdrawn.

Etna Insurance Company.

We copy the following from the Wall Street, New York *Undercriter*: "It is a gratification to one familiar with fire insurance business, and interested in its affairs, to refer to the statement of this great old corporation, which we publish on another page. The assets sum up to $3,128,820 62, all minutely specified, and over half a million in United States Securities. Hartford men are fully justified in rejoicing over the success of the Etna. The close on half a century old; growing up with the growth, and strengthening with the strength of the nation, this company is one of the grand facts of the age, illustrating the enterprise, prudence and prosperity of the citizens of Hartford in particular, and the accumulative power of the country at large. According to reports from Hartford it appears that it is the intention of the Directors of the Etna to put the capital fund of the Company to three million dollars. The premium receipts of the Etna for 1863 amounted to $1,633,650 81; total income, $1,725,084 19." The advertisement of the Company will be found in another column. Risks, large and small, are announced, and policies issued at once, by Messrs. A. A. Carrier & Bro., at 63 Fourth street.

Col. Foulk on Recruiting Service.

Lieut. Col. Wm. L. Foulk, of the gallant Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has arrived from Harrisburg, and will immediately open up a recruiting office in this city. Col. Foulk has been in service, almost without interruption, since the breaking out of the rebellion, April, 1861, and for his gallantry and meritorious services has received deserved promotion. He was first lieutenant in the three months service, and immediately on his return therefrom he recruited the "Frisbee Infantry," of which company he became Captain. On arriving at Harrisburg his company was attached to the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, then being organized by the brave Colonel, now General Knipe. From the time of entering the field, Col. Foulk was on active duty until the 9th day of August, when occurred the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain, in which the regiment suffered severely. In this engagement, Col. Foulk was severely wounded in the foot, taken prisoner, and conveyed to a military hospital at Staunton, where he was detained some two months, in the daily dread of suffering a needless surgical operation suggested by rebel surgeons. From Staunton he was conveyed to Libby prison, Richmond, from which place he was paroled on the 25th of October, when he came home to Pittsburgh to receive that medical treatment which his injuries required. As soon as Col. F. could throw aside his crutches, he rejoined his regiment, and shortly afterwards was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, a position which he has filled with credit to himself and the service.

The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania has seen hard service since taking the field, in both the Eastern and Western armies. Last fall the 12th corps, of which the Forty-sixth is a part, was transferred from the army of the Potomac to the army of the Cumberland. Since its connection with the latter army, the regiment has been doing arduous and important duty, and Col. Foulk has not been absent from it until the time when the entire regiment re-enlisted. Desirous of still being useful, and in order to aid by all means in his power the filling up of the ranks of our armies, particularly those of the Forty-sixth regiment, Col. Foulk has been detailed by the War Department to recruit for the several Pennsylvania regiments in the field. He will open an office immediately, and volunteers desirous of enlisting in the ranks of a regiment having a glorious record, should call on Col. Foulk and enter the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania.

Important Railway Movement.

We are in receipt of a bill entitled "an act to Incorporate the Susquehanna and Allegheny Valley Railroad," which has been read in the House, looking to a new connection between Pittsburgh and the Eastern cities by way of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, to some point in Somerset county, and thence by a line yet to be built to Wrightsville, where it would tap the Reading and Columbia Road. The first sections sets forth the names of the corporators, and gives the company authority to construct a railroad from a point on the Susquehanna River, at or near the borough of Wrightsville in the County of York, and thence to run westwardly by the most practicable route to the Broad Top and Allegheny coal fields in the counties of Bedford or Somerset, or either, with power to connect the same with any other adjacent railroad in this Commonwealth, and also to arrange and contract with any other railroad company whose road may be on the line of route or convenient thereto of the said Susquehanna and Allegheny railroad, for the use and occupation, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, of the said road or road bed, on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon between any such company and the company which may be organized under this act.

Section second provides that the capital stock of said company shall be $2,000,000, divided into shares of $50,00 each, with privilege to increase the same to an amount sufficient to complete their road and provide the same with all the necessary cars and locomotives, machinery, depots, water stations, and other things necessary to the full equipment of said roads. Section third authorizes the Directors to pay to the stockholders entitled to receive the same, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, on all instalments paid by them, until the work is completed and in operation, which interest shall be charged to the cost of the road, and the stock of said company shall not be taxed in consequence of the payment of said interest. Section fourth allows the Directors to borrow money to an amount not exceeding $3,000,000, and issue the bonds of the company therefor, with or without coupons, in sums not exceeding — per centum per annum, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds by mortgage or mortgages upon the road, property and franchises of said company.

Section fifth provides that said county shall be entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the restrictions imposed by an act entitled "An Act rugulating Railroad Companies," approved the 9th day of February, 1849, except so far as otherwise provided in this act. Section sixth relates to the mode in which damages done personal property by the company shall be assessed and collected. Section seventh gives the company power to erect a bridge over the Susquehanna at the most convenient point to enable them to connect with any road on the east side thereof, and to extend their railroads on the west side of said river to said bridge, and across the same to the points of connection with such other railroad as aforesaid. Section eighth provides that if the said company shall not commence their road within five years, or complete the same within ten years from and after the passage of this act, then the same shall be null and void, except so far as the same shall be necessary to settle up the affairs and pay the debts of said company.

In the District Court of Allegheny County.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—Before the Hon. W. H. Williams:

William Rogers for use of Thomas Rogers, now for use of Andrew Johnston, Ex'r of Wm Rogers, deceased, vs. Isaac Walker. *Scire facias* to revive judgment, No. 755, April Term, 1858. February 15, 1864, death of Wm. Rogers suggested and Andrew Johnston, Executor of the said William Rogers, deceased, substituted as real plaintiff. Same day, jury sworn. There were six cases of *scire facias* between the same parties, and by consent were all tried by the same jury. The verdict in the first case was $628 32—conditional to abide the decision of the Supreme Court. That it is to be absolute in case the judgment to be entered on the verdict this day in No. 71, November Term, 1863, of this Court, between the same parties, shall not be reversed or set aside. But if the judgment in said case shall be reversed or set aside, then the judgment in this case shall be vacated.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—Present, Hon. H. W Williams.

James Wall & James Morrissey *vs.* James Fenton—No. 572—Jury sworn and verdict for plaintiff for $224 45.

James Wood *vs.* John Moffit—No. 37, April term, 1858—Jury sworn and case tried, and verdict for plaintiff for $141 25.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.—Before Hon. H. W. Williams.

Wm. Gallaher *vs.* Thos. Rogers—No. 91, July term, 1860—Jury sworn, case tried, and verdict for plaintiff for $25.

James Wood *vs.* John Moffit—No. 37, April term, 1858—Feb. 18, 1864, the defendant's attorney moved for a new trial. Reasons filed.

Samuel W. Hendrickson *vs.* John McCloskey, *et al.*—No. 623, new term, 1860—This is an action of damages for sinking plaintiff's coal boats, and has been on trial during the greater portion of the last two days.

Railway Matters.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—In the House of Representatives on Thursday, an act to construct a railroad from Easton to Mauch Chunk in opposition to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, from some cause was very favorably received. The original bill was read in the House about one o'clock, p. m., and before five o'clock, the same afternoon, it had received the sanction of the Committee. The Lehigh Navigation Company, who propose to construct the new road, already have a charter for a line from Mauch Chunk to Penn Haven, connecting thence with the railroad now constructed to Wilkesbarre.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVEMENT.—It is stated that our legislature is about to take some action in relation to the railroad controversy in New Jersey, with a view to the protection of the people and the government against imposition and unjust taxation. It appears that one of the railroad companies in New Jersey is now endeavoring, by a sust in court, to compel the Camden and Atlantic company and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company to take up their rails and refund moneys received for carrying troops. The injustice of this movement will be seen when it is known that the above companies did great service when the Federal Capital was threatened by rebel legions, in placing all their available means at the disposal of the general government. Besides, it is of the utmost importance, at this time, that all avenues of travel and transportation should be kept open to their fullest extent. The opening of the road already built, (which possesses decided advantages over any other,) as a post road, will meet the exigencies of the general government, and greatly benefit the traveling public.

New Stock of Pianos.—We were much pleased yesterday in looking over the new stock of pianos that Mr. Mellor has now on hand at his rooms, No. 81 Wood street. In addition to the famous Chickering Pianos, whose "name is a tower of strength," and of which a fine assortment is displayed, he has charming instruments from the factory of Hazleton & Bros., which for sweet and bell-like quality of tone and neatness of finish, are unsurpassable. The factory of Jardine & Son is also represented by a number of instruments of elegant finish, with carved legs, &c., tones rich and mellow. We notice also a number of lower priced Pianos of Emerson, Miller, Gibson & Co.'s, and Guild's; fine toned and durable; good pianos for practice and of a price within the reach of almost everybody. We advise *strongly* those persons contemplating buying a Piano, to visit Mr. Mellor's rooms. Remember No. 81 Wood street.

The Ohio River Improvement.—A meeting was held in the Court House, Steubenville, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Ohio River Improvement convention to be held in Louisville, on the 24th inst. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Louisville, Ky., requesting delegates to be appointed to attend a Convention to be held in Louisville, on the 24th inst., to consider the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, when on motion of John H. Miller, Esq., Capt. Abner O'Neal, Capt. John L. Devenney and Captain Shouse were appointed said delegates, with power to appoint alternates. Our Board of Trade has not yet acted in the matter, so far as we can learn.

Death of James W. Baxter, Esq.—It is our painful duty this morning to announce the death of James W. Baxter, Esq., which event took place on Friday evening, at eight o'clock, at his residence on South Avenue, Allegheny city. His illness was of short duration, as but a few days since we met him in the railway cars. Mr. Baxter has, for many years, been actively engaged in business, being, until lately, the senior partner of the well-known firm of Baxter & McKee, spice manufacturers. He at one time, some fifteen years ago, filled the responsible office of County Treasurer, and was widely known and highly esteemed throughout the county for his integrity, urbanity and genial social qualities.

The Draft in Washington.—On Monday afternoon last, the citizens of Washington borough held an election, under the auspices of the town council, to determine whether a tax should be levied to give a bounty of two hundred dollars to obtain volunteers sufficient to relieve the borough of draft. Considerable interest was manifested. The vote stood as follows: For taxation, 218; against taxation, 73—within a fraction of three to one. The Legislature has yet to pass upon the matter.

Cold Weather.—Winter has returned again and warm clothing and furs are in demand. Speaking of furs reminds us that Fleming, 139 Wood street, is now selling the balance of his stock of Ladies' Furs at cost. A rare opportunity is now offered those who intend supplying themselves this season, as the assortment is good, comprising all the fashionable varieties, and will be sold at cost. A large and elegant assortment of Hats and Caps, newest styles, just received, and will be sold as usual at low prices.

The Concert To-Night.—The Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroads, with an accommodating spirit that deserves mention, will run *extra* trains on their roads on Saturday night after the Concert of "Ye Olden Times." Many, no doubt, will attend this unique entertainment, as they can be home before the small hours by the advantage of the extra trains. The trains will run as far as Braddock's Field.

Cashiered and Dismissed.—Captain J. F. Reynolds, of Co F, 9th Pa. Reserves, has been cashiered for drunkenness; Capt. John Harlan, Co. A, 96th Pa., is cashiered for drunkenness; Capt. J. W. Utter, 5th Pa. Cavalry, is dismissed from the service for absence without leave; First Lieut. B. F. Campbell, Co. A, — Cavalry, is dismissed for the same cause.

Sixth Ward Quota.—We understand that the Block Committee of the Sixth Ward are meeting with great success in collecting subscriptions for a bounty fund. About sixteen thousand dollars, we learn, have already been collected and subscribed.

Albums.—Call and examine Pittock's (opposite the Postoffice) new lot of Albums. He has them low.

Tribune Almanac for 1864, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice,

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Miss Western concludes a very successful engagement, peculiarly speaking, at the theatre this evening.

On Monday evening, the great play of "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man" will be presented for the first time, in which Mr. Neafie will sustain the character of "Brierly."

Card Photographs.—1,000 different subjects, at only one dollar per dozen, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Musical Host, No. 3, at Pittock's.

Cudgo's Cave, Hard Cash, Life of Archbishop Hughes, Gurowski's Diary, and other late publications, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Cynthia, "Free Trappers Pass," Man Eater, Dime Song Book No. 12, and other cheap books, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Cards of Archbishop Hughes, Dog Jack, of the 102d P. V., at Pittock's opposite the Postoffice.

Soldiers' Pocket Albums, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Harper. Independent, Clipper, Wilkes', Pilot, Waverley for this week, Ballou, Arthur, Sentential, Comic Monthly, Gim Cracks and Budget for March, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 17, 1864.

Stocks steady. Exchange on New York at par.

Penn'a 5's.....	94½	Long Island.....	45
Reading R R.....	64	Penn'a R R.....	71
Morris Canal.....	69	Gold.....	158

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Reported daily for the Commercial by TACK & BROTHER, *Oil Brokers,* 132 *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1864.

There is nothing doing in Petroleum worth noting.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, February 20, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday. The demand for most articles being restricted. The sudden cold spells of weather are certain to put a check on trade. Prices as a general thing were unchanged and we do not anticipate any particular activity until we have an open river. The weather yesterday moderated several degrees. Our ice dealers will have no excuse this season for there being any scarcity of that article, prices during the coming season ought to rule low. With a fair local demand for produce we note following sales, viz:

HAY—The supply has increased, and prices have declined several dollars per ton, at the scales 15 loads were disposed of at $20@30 per ton. The latter for a prime lot. Baled Hay was dull with a further decline in figures.

STRAW—The receipts were limited. Small sales were made at $20.

WHISKY—Holders were firm with a fair demand. Sales as usual were made at a variety of prices, ranging from 85, 88@90c, whilst some dealers are not offering their stocks.

POTATOES—There has been no special movement since our last. We note sales of 125 bush Neshannocks at 80c@$1 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market was without any special change. The receipts since the suspension of navigation has fallen off. The supply, however, is fully up to the demand. At present rates buyers were not plenty, being of the opinion that prices will eventually decline. We note a sale of 200 bbls of a favorite brand at $7 40, to arrive. Small sales were made from store of *Extra* at $6 20@6 40, *Extra Family* at $7 25@7 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLES—The demand was fair, and sales regular. Prices are evidently moving upward. We note sales of 300 bbls, a prime article, at $3@3 25 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a good demand for fresh roll. Sales of 1,200 lbs at 28@30@33c, as per quality.

BACON—The market was very firm; holders generally were demanding ½c advance in most descriptions; plain hams were scarce. The receipts from smoke-house are on the increase; there is, however, no present prospect of a decline. Among the sales were as follows: S. C. Hams—Sales 10,000 lbs at 14¼@14¾c.; Sides—Sales 8,000 lbs at 11½c. Shoulders—12,000 lbs at 9¾@10c. Plain Hams at 13@13¾c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales 2,000 lbs sugar cured at 14c; 1,000 lbs dry on private terms.

MESS PORK—The demand is on the increase; we note sales 25 bbls new at $22 50@23.

LARD—The market was inactive, and prices were altogether nominal.

CHEESE—We notice a firm market, with the various descriptions. Sales of boxes W. R. at 14½c, 20 do Goshen at 15c. The receipts were about equal to the supply.

GROCERIES—Were in steady demand for local and other purposes, and prices have presented no particular change. The following were the current prices: *Sugar,* Orleans, 14¾@10c; *Cuba* 14c@15c, other descriptions at former prices; *Coffee;* sales of 69 sacks Rio, at 35@36c, *Molasses,* ranged at 65@80c for new and old.

GRAIN—The market was dull. Prices generally nominal. Dealers generally manifest but little disposition to operate at the present figures. We quote as follows:

Oats dull, with limited transactions, at 75@78c, first hands. Sales from store at the usual advance.

Wheat—Prices were uncertain. *Red* was held at $1 40, and *White* at $1 45@1 48.

Barley—Prices have a declining tendency. Spring was offered at $1 25, and Fall at $1 40 per bushel.

Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers. We note small sales at $1 12@1 15 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT was in fair demand, with sales of Apples at $2 25@2 40 per bushel. Peaches at $5@5 50 per bushel, as per quality. The latter figures for a prime article.

SALT—The market was unchanged, with regular sales from store at $2 50@2 60 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Monday, Feb. 20, 1864.

The market yesterday was firm, with a fair local demand. Prices have an upward tendency for the various descriptions. The reports from the Eastern markets are favorable for holders. Report says there is an order in New York for the purchase of 10,000 barrels for Russia. This is a new market, and will no doubt cause an active movement among dealers. The stock of Crude on hand at present is quite light. Since the closing of the Allegheny river the only receipts were by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The only sales we could learn of were as follows:

Crude—Sales 250 bbls, packages included, at 25c; 100 bbls do at 25c; 100 do, same figures; 400 do do at 29c—the packages to be entered. At the close of the market, some dealers were demanding an advance of ½c ₱ gal.

Refined—We did not learn of any transactions; holders refuse to sell unless at an advance; we quote nominally at: bonded, 40c offered, 41c asked; free, 50c offered, 52c asked.

Residuum—The demand is improving; buyers were offering $4 ₱ bbl; holders were demanding $4 50@4 75; we could learn of no sales.

Vegetable—Was inactive; holders were asking 17@17½c; at those figures buyers were shy.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

February 19, 1864.

Lucesco Oil Company, 55 bbls Crude to Philadelphia.

Herpe & Bros, 100 Refined to Philadelphia.

De Haven & Bros, 318 do to do

Lucesco Oil Co, 10 Refined to Pittsburgh.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

COTTON—Has declined; sales 1,000 bales at 79@80c.

FLOUR—Declined; sales 1,450 bbls at a decline of 5@6c; State $6 35, Ohio $7 15@7 35, Southern Michigan unchanged.

WHEAT—Has also declined 1@2c; sales 57,000 bush at $1 54@1 57 for Chicago Spring, $1 55@1 58 for Milwaukie club, and $1 54@1 57 for red.

CORN—Heavy; 26,000 bush sold chiefly at $1 26@1 28.

MESS PORK—Quiet, at $23 50@23 62½.

LARD—Quiet.

WHISKY—Dull, at 89½@90c.

COFFEE—Active at 35½c.

PETROLEUM—Easier, at 30@31c for refined in bond, and 48@49c for free.

Freights firm; on wheat 4¼c,

An Extensive Wool Sale.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—There was an extensive auction sale of wool this afternoon by Harris & Co., which was attended by a large company of purchasers. The prices obtained were:

California...	21@27	Unwashed Mogad'e	19
" lamb.....	27	Black Riga.....	33
" fleece do.	25@35	Tare, 8 lbs each.....	23
" sup'r pulled..	45	Black, unwashed	
" No. 1 do.....	37	Smyrna.....	21
" black.....	26	White washed Donskoi	39
" No. 2.....	26	Half washed grey	
Western pulled.....	54	Persian.....	30½
" black, coarse.	31	Algerian.....	30½
French fleece	33½	Pulled wool.....	24
Canada pulled..2@62		French wools	25½
" superior do 60		Canada country.....	71
" No. 1.....	54	Fleece do.....	64@71½
" black.....	45	Fine fleece.....	60
Black Spanish 31½@35		Extra.....	78
White do.....	28@29	Medivium.....	67@70
Cape.....	35½@30½	Unwashed fine	38½@48
" washed.....	60	Washed do.....	68½@70
Mogadore.....	22½	Extra do.....	75@76½
Buenos Ayres merino	31	No. 1 do do	72½@76½
Mestiza.....	27@29	No. 2 do do.....	71½@75
Unwashed Smyrna		No 3 do do.....	70@70½
fine.....	24@26½	Superfine pulled....	68
Fine unwashed do.	31	Maine pulled	60
Washed fine white		Western do.....	69
Boulevat..	50	Gray Tigay.....	31
Washed white Kan-		Doose Cape wool....	33
alsser.....	46½		

[By Telegraph.]

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.

The harbor is frozen, and but very little grain coming forward.

CORN—Is heavy at $1 15@1 16.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; Ohio extra remains nominal.

WHISKY—Dull at 93c,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19, 1863.

House Proceedings.

The entire day was spent on the general Bounty Bill, and only got about half through the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BIGHAM'S amendment to tax property included in the United States Revenue System, was unanimously adopted. E.

WASHINGTON,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1864.

The National Convention.

The Iowa Union Congressmen have nominated H. M. Hoxie to fill the vacancy of that State in the National Convention. The Illinois delegation nominated General Richard J. Ogiesby to fill the vacancy of that State. It is understood, however, that Mr. Judd left a proxy or himself on the committee in the hands of Judge Peck, of Court Claims. If any controversy arises on this point, the National Committee will decide.

Committee of Conference on Whisky Bill.

The Committee of Conference on the whisky bill met at ten o'clock, and after two hours session adjourned without agreement. They met again at three o'clock, but immediately adjourned on account of the pending enrollment bill in both Houses. They will not meet again till Monday.

Transfer of Sailors.

The bill for transferring sailors now in the Army, to the Navy, which passed the Senate yesterday and the House to-day, is simply a re-enactment of a portion of the Enrollment Bill, it being apprehended that some days further might elapse before the passage of the latter, while it is of the utmost importance to man several gunboats, to be dispatched to the Pacific coast.

Arrival of Rebel Deserters.

Ten deserters from Lees army arrived here this morning, four of whom took the oath of allegiance.

Sentenced to Hard Labor.

R. B. Dorsey, a discharged Confederate soldier, has been sentenced, by court martial, to hard labor in Fort Warren during the war, for coming without permission within our lines, and afterwards making preparations to return to Richmond.

Sent to the Old Capitol.

A Jew named Mordecai arrived here yesterday from Richmond, with a pass from the rebel Secretary of State, Benjamin, allowing him to go to New York to embark for Europe. The pass also stated he had furnished a substitute for the rebel army. He was, accordingly, sent to the Old Capitol, as a prisoner of war. V.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1864.

Petroleum Tax.

A special dispatch from Washington says the Ways and Means Committee will not decide the petroleum question before the latter part of next week. An immense pressure, succeeding the recent whisky hydraulic pressure, is being brought to bear on the Committee to effect a remission of the tax on the crude article.

Captain Fiske.

Captain Fiske, in command of the Northern Land Expedition, arrived on yesterday from Idaho, *en route* for Washington, whither he goes to report the result of his observations in the auriferous regions of the Rocky Mountains to the President. The object of the expedition was to test the practicability of opening a Northern route, to meet the present wants. A wagon-road by said route is to be regularly established, and protected by a line of military posts. Officers state that there are now $15,000,000 in gold deposited, awaiting conveyance hither. The owners of the treasure have it stored and secreted in iron pits, boots, stockings, chimneys and iron safes, for which they are charged two per cent. a month, iron safes being somewhat scarce in that region. There are at present upwards of twelve thousand miners on the ground, mostly old California diggers.

The News from Europe.

The news from Europe indicates a general war there, fighting having already commenced. The Danes repulsed the Prussians in the first battle. H.

The Indiana and Armstrong Senatorial Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, February 19.—St. Clair has seventy-eight of a majority here.

J. B. FINLEY.

FREEPORT, Feb. 19.—This borough gives St. Clair forty-one majority over Douglas.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1864.

SENATE—After the hearing of various unimportant private bills and petitions, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Conference Committee's report on the Enrollment bill, when a debate ensued. No amendments.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreement to the enrollment bill.

Mr. Hendricks would inquire how long the payment of the commutation money would exempt a man.

Mr. Wilson explained that it would exempt for one year and no longer. The sum agreed upon seemed to mean a bounty for one year only.

Mr. Wilson thought the House amendments improved the Senate bill, and made the act of last year stronger as a military measure. It was important that the bill should be passed immediately. In the course of his remarks he stated that Kentucky had been called upon for 18,000 men, and had enlisted less than 1,000. The State, therefore, owes the Government over 17,000 men. To draft these men, then, out of a male population of one hundred and twelve thousand would be considered an enormous call. There were 18,000 able bodied slaves in that State; this bill provides for their enlistment, and that the commutation shall be paid to their masters. He considered that this bill would be a great relief to the State of Kentucky. He considered that no other State would be relieved as much as this State.

After a long debate, the question was taken on concurring on the conference report, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 26; nays, 16.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—The House passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing transfers from the army of persons for naval service.

Ten thousand additional copies of McClellan's report were ordered to be provided.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. Kalbfleisch opposed the bill.

Mr. Brooks opposed the bill which was reported by Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, which State he looked upon as the ruling power of the country. Whatever she demands becomes the law.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Gold bill, with a recommendation that it do not pass the House.

In Committee on the Navy Appropriation Bill, Chilton A. White made a speech against the war, maintaining that a permanent peace can only be secured by compromise.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the resolution referring to them yesterday authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, with a recommendation that it does not pass.

Mr. Alley, of Mass., desired an action to be taken upon it now, owing to its great importance, but the question was not taken.

Mr. Schenck made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment bill. He explained the Enrollment bill as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, and moved the previous question, which was seconded—yeas 60, nays 27—and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to—yeas, 71; nays, 23.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Fire at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 19.—The principal losers by the fire this morning are Stillmer & Bros., dry goods merchants, their loss is twenty thousand dollars, insurance, seventeen thousand dollars; A. Loora, dry goods merchant, loss, six thousand dollars, no insurance; R. S. Richard's loss, three thousand, no insurance; C. R. Work's loss, twelve thousand five hundred, no insurance, Beller, jeweler, loss four thousand; Hirshfield & Mitchell, loss sixteen thousand; insurance, six thousand; Rose & Co., loss five thousand five hundred dollars, insurance, two thousand five hundred dollars; Dr. Park, loss five thousand, insurance, two thousand; J. Cohen, dry goods merchant, lost everything, B. Levy, lost heavily, amount not ascertained.

Arrival of Escaped Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 19.—The following additional escaped officers have arrived here: Capt. D S. Caldwell, 123d Ohio; Capt. R. Adams, 89th Ohio; Lieut. E. S. Scott, 89th Ohio; Lieut. R. J. Hegley, 33d Ohio; Lieut. W. A. Williams, 123d Ohio; Lieut. Eli Foster, 30th Indiana. Five more are reported to have arrived at Williamsburg. B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

Highly Interesting from Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 19.—Adjutant-General Thomas and staff have returned from Knoxville.

Officers of the party report that Longstreet is in retreat beyond French Brand, to avoid the movement of our greatly superior forces.

Nashville and Knoxville are connected by railroad, with the exception of seven hundred yards at Loudon, and passenger trains are running. The bridge at Loudon will be finished before another week.

Johnston has concentrated his forces at Dalton and advanced his picket line to Ringgold, fearful of an attack, and cannot spare reinforcements for Polk.

Mob

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 66
Exchange Bank	50	68
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk...	50	55¾
Mechanics' Bank	50	62
Allegheny Bank	50	56¾
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank	50	63½
Iron City Trust Co	50	54¾
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	90
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co	32	33
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds	1,000	730
Allegheny County do. do	1,000	745¼
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.	50	9¾
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	28¼
Peoples Insurance Co	25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	84

MINING STOCKS.

	Paid in	Off.	Ask'd.
Mass	$—	4	5½
Northwestern	7 05	12½	13
Great Western	1 00	4½	5
Dacotah	—	4	6
Pitts. and Boston	5 55	88	90
National	5 50	30	32
North Cliff	2 50	5	5½
Bay State	—	18¾	20
Central	4 35	57½	59
Isle Royal	26 10	22	25½
Minnesota	3 50	70	71

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

Gold strong, at 150.

N Y Central	135	Pitts. & Ft. W.	92
Erie	121¾	Cumberland Coal	64¼
Erie Preferred	107¾	Quicksilver Co	64½
Reading	128	G. & C.	120⅝
Mich Central	140¾	Sandy R'y C O Co	90
M S & N Ind	96¾	Canada Copper	55⅞
Illycent	134	M S guar	100
Clev'd & Pitts	116¼	C & N W	51¼
Cleve. & Toledo	118¾	C & A	90
C & R I	120¾	Quartz	13½

—THE money market continues to be well supplied, and the offerings of good paper is rather light. Rates rule about the same as previously quoted. The demand for exchange is brisk, and the market firm. In stocks we could hear of no transactions. Some inquiry for Allegheny Valley at $10, but the election is soon to take place, and we opine not much of the stock will change owners until after it comes off.

—The deposits in the bank of New York city are increasing, and money lenders find difficulty in obtaining six per cent. for loans to first-class borrowers, and at five per cent. large sums can be obtained. The heavy disbursements by government, and the influx of capital from the country, are bringing upon our market a plethora of loanable funds, which will force the rates of money down to four and five per cent. during the spring. Stock operators are freely supplied with all the money they require at 6 ₱ ct. on the leading dividend paying railway securities. There is a great scarcity of good mercantile paper, as the cash and short credit systems supply the business community with all the cash required for legitimate trading, without the use of bank or other accommodations. This condition of affairs compels all the bank loans to flow into government and railway securities for employment and the inflation of prices caused thereby from the State banks, and which will be aggravated by the creation of the new national banks, promises to go beyond all that sober business men can at present imagine.

Annexed are Thursday's quotations in New York of Government securities:

Five-twenty coupon bonds, interest on	107
Five-twenty registered bonds	107¼
Seven and three-tenths Treasury notes	111
Registered 6's of 1861	111½
Coupon 6's 1861	100
One year certificates	99⅝
Coupons 5's of 1865	139

Gold was dull on sale, and sellers and buyers generally were unusually shy of each other, while time operators seemed very chary. The different bills now before Congress relating to gold gambling tend to restrict sales as it is thought that one of them will be enacted into a law. The floating stock of gold in the street having materially diminished, the gamblers are anxious that the law authorizing the sale of the surplus coin in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury shall be passed, in order that their operations may have a more extended basis. The transactions at the exchange are now principally confined to lots of ten thousand dollars.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in answer to a correspondent, says:—Allegheny county and Pittsburgh bonds are now of two descriptions—the one, the old 6 per cent. bonds, issued to various railroads, and the new 5 per cent. bonds which are now issued by the city and county in exchange for the old bonds. The interest on the latter is now regularly provided for, and paid here and in New York; but the interest on the 6 per cent. bonds, as such, is not paid. Holders of the latter may exchange them for the new 5 per cent on application to Messrs. J. R. & H. B. Fry, of this city, who are the agents for effecting the exchange, and can give all information touching the two descriptions of bonds.

The following statement shows the amount of gold and silver held by all the banks in operation under the free banking law in this State, as compared with the amount of legal tender notes which they have on hand, and the amount of their notes in circulation. The report is up to November, 1863, and the following summary is not intended to exhibit the financial condition of the banks, but merely the three points above enumerated.

Banks.	Gold and Silver.	Legal Notes.	T. In circulation.
Government, Potts	$ 2,369 55	7,500 00	104,180
Petroleum, Titusville	1,586 50	—	258,130
Clearfield Co. Bank	7,111 14	6,700 90	29,504
Downington Bank	5,679 50	14,089 93	39,985
Mechanicsburg Bank	8,027 65	10,050 00	81,360
Milton Bank	2,997 77	3,163 00	31,970
Farmers' Mount Joy	2,729 36	17,410 00	44,341
Venango Bank	2,962 59	45,786 00	270,000
Mifflin Co. Bank	21,142 51	17,295 45	78,900

—The annual report of the cotton trade of England gives the following results:

	Imp't, lbs.	Exp't.	Cons'ption.	St'k, lbs.
1860	1,485,800,000	236,800,000	1,083,600,000	250,584,000
1861	1,261,382,000	273,814,000	1,007,400,000	277,207,008
1862	533,176,000	141,720,000	753,984,000	229,000,000
1863	691,847,000	228,979,000	503,400,000	119,467,000

The growth of cotton in India is indicated in the following report of the Madras Presidency:

1862—acres under cotton.....668,742
1854—acres under cotton.....621,708

The consumption of cotton in England last year was: 9 per cent, United States; 9 per cent. Brazil; 65 per cent. East India; 17 per cent. Egypt, &c.

—THE AMERICAN BANK BALTIMORE.—We learn, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that efforts are being made by some one to circulate the bills of the American Bank; Baltimore, at the West. Some of our bankers have letters from Eastern correspondents stating that the bank failed long ago. The bills are new and beautifully engraved, with blue or green ends. Look out for them. They are bogus.

—THE MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—The *Sentinel*, of yesterday, says: "We can report a tolerably easy money market, with a fair amount of business doing in the discount line, chiefly for speculative investment. Ten per cent. is still the prevailing rate of interest, or, expressed to comply with the law, seven per cent. per annum interest and ¼ per cent. commissions.

—MEMPHIS MONEY MARKET.—The *Bulletin* of the 12th says: Currency is easier and the supply nearly equal to the demand. Exchange on New York is plenty and may be had at ½ discount, and on St. Louis and Cincinnati at par. Bills of the denomination of $5 and upward on the Planters' and Union Bank were bought at 75@80c, with an active demand. Of the Bank of Tennessee, the bills were sold at 58@60, but slowly and with a very moderate demand. Southern bank notes of all denominations, though in very moderate demand, are bringing 28@30c.

—The drain of gold at the New York banks is unremitting. The steady demands on the part of the Treasury drains all alike, as well from the city as from the country. The city banks have lost $6,750,000 since October. The Treasury has gained $9,500,000, which it now proposes to sell. There has been exported, since October, $24,248,459.

—The Assistant Treasurer at New York exchanged last week $8,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes, for ordinary legal tenders, and it is announced that he can use $10,000,000 as soon as he can get them. No account is made of arrears of interest.

—MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.—The thirteenth annual report of this company, published in the New York *World*, evidences its excellent management and prosperity. The amount of net assets on January 1, 1864, was $1,518,819, and the receipts during the year were $2,039,008.

—The Fourth National Bank of New York city, will open formally for business with a capital of $2,500,000 paid up. The profits of the concern upon its five-twenties is already over $125,000, and the stock is saleable at 103. A large number of valuable country accounts have been already tendered to the bank, which, judging from present appearances, will be an eminent success.

—The foreign imports last week into New York amounted to $1,780,220, against exports of produce $1,448,880 in value—making, since January 1, imports $27,405,800, exports of produce $16,653,252.

—Counterfeit fives on the Bank of Fort Edward, New York, are in circulation. It lacks the liberty pole and cap, balances and sword which are in the vignette of the genuine, but otherwise is almost a fac simile. It is well executed and calculated to deceive.

The inspection of flour and Meal in Philadelphia during the week ending Feb. 11, 1864 were as follows:

Half bbls of Superfine	112
bbls of Superfine	19,680
" Fine	22
" Niddlings	24
" Rye	120
" Corn Meal	692
" Condemned	197
Puncheons Corn Meal	—
Total	20,883

The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1871, and since Jan. 1, together with the corresponding last year:

	Week. Tons.	Previously. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1864	6,079	28,742	34,831
1863	2,788	27,407	30,125
Increase	3,361	1,335	4,696

—THE *Mining Gazette* gives the following as the product of Copper for 1863, from the following mines:

The following comparative table will show the products of each mine for the past two years:

	1862. Tons.	lbs.	1863. Tons.	lbs.
Quincy	1,252	1,493	1,472	1,531
Pewable	1,025	1,789	1,063	725
Franklin	945	1,194	780	180
Isle Royale	520	1,020	372	920
Grand Portage	.....	.....	247	883
Hancock	66	846	72	329
Huron	98	874	69	283
Mesnard	33	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals	2913	1,220	4,101	4,869

Showing an increase over last year's product of 158 tons, 1,652 lbs. Notwithstanding the scarcity of laborers, the Quincy, Pewable and Hancock mines have increased their united products over those of last year 283 tons, 465 lbs. The Grand Portage, which yielded nothing last year, produced this year the handsome return of 247 tons, 883 lbs. The St. Mary's, which is another new mine, sends in barrel work to the amount of two tons. The Mesnard, although having raised considerable barrel and stamp work has had none of it cleaned, and therefore makes no returns. The united products of the Franklin, Isle Royale and Huron mines have decreased 333 tons, 1,706.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The market is somewhat irregular in the degree of activity which it presents. There is yet a tardiness of activity among Western buyers, who limit their dealings to small parcels of assorted seasonable goods, looking forward to some relaxation in prices from an expected increase of production. Mills are more active, but, on the other hand, stocks everywhere are very low. Domestic prints are in good demand. Desirable styles are scarce, and are readily taken up on arrival. The assortment is very limited. Printing cloths are dull. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are in steady demand but without any eagerness to buy, and prices are without change. Wide goods are scarce. Brown drills are quiet. Ticks are in good demand. Denims inactive. Stripes steady. Delaines show a better activity. There is little stock and but a poor assortment. Fancy cassimeres exhibit unusual dullness. Stocks are slightly accumulating. The better qualities are hardly so firm in price. The most desirable styles are not of the highest grades, and are not abundant on the market. The present assortments are mostly undesirable in style. Satinets are dull and less firm. Broadcloths are dull. Spring wool shawls are selling well. Cloakings are also active and firm in price. Importers are rather more busy, but business is very irregular. Importations are large, and of a well-varied assortment. British goods are active. All desirable styles are taken up. French delaines are in brisk demand, and all French worsteds are in request. Fancy dress French silks command a good sale, plaids and checks alike. Blacks are inactive. Ribbons are more inquired for, but the demand is not active. British meltons and German doeskins are in good demand.—*Independent.*

LATEST NEW YORK DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market.—*N. Y. Independent.*

PRINTS.

Cocheo	25	American	23¼
Pamno	23½	Amoskeag	21½
Sprague's	23½	Arnolds	20
Dunnell's	21½	Duchess, B	19
Manchester	21	London Mourning	20½
Richmond	22½	Philip Allen	21

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	28	Glasgow	27
Lancaster	27½	Manchester	23

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	30	Whittenton	35
York	47½	Uncasville	38
Jewett City	35	Everett	35

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	43	Gilboa	4-4 30
Stark	4-4 43	Ozark	4-4 43
Appleton	4-4 42	Thamesville	4-4 34½
Medford	4-4 42½	Perkins, D	32½
Indian Head	36	Globe	36
do do	4-4 43	Old Dominion	36
Massachusetts	32½	Pepperell, E	36½
do	4-4 39	do R	33½
Tremont	32½	do O	32
do	4-4 39	do N	30
Cabot, A	4-4 43	Ind'n Orch'd, C	32
Atlantic, N	34	do do N	32½
do	4-4 42	do do BB	32½
do	4-4 43	do do I	29
Amoskeag	4-4 43	do do W	27½
Laconia	4-4 43	Boot Mills, B	26
Shawmut	4-4 43	do do O	32
Amory	4-4 43	Dwight, I	28
Carrol	4-4 43	Dwight, L	38
Awagon F	4-4 36	Portsmouth, P	18¼

BLEACHED GOODS.

N. York Mills	4-4 43	Dwight	4-4 32
Wamsutta	4-4 42	Bay Mills	4-4 37½
Bates	4-4 40	Waunegan	37½
White Rock	4-4 37½	do	4-4 38½
Lonsdale	4-4 32½	Waltham, X	31
Hills Sem Idem	36½	Aurora	22½
do do	4-4 39½	do	4-4 26½
Bartletts	32	Androscoggin	36½
do	4-4 36	do	4-4 37½
James Mills	32	Red Bank	24
do do	4-4 35	do	4-4 27½
Williamsville	4-4 42	Hamilton, Q	29
Dwight	36	Portsmouth, P	19½

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	62½	Otis	45
York	60	Jewett City	37½
Manchester	50	Providence	30
Eagle	42½	Falls	30
Oxford	42½		

TICKS.

Amoskeag A.C.A	67½	York, 32 inch	65
do A	62½	Hamilton, Regular	50
do B	57½	do D	40
do C	53	Pemberton XL	41
do D	48	do AA	57½
York, 20 inch	60	Easton B	27½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	40	Indian Orchard	31
Laconia	40	Androscoggin	31
Bates	31	Pepperell	40

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	42½	Massachusetts	42½
Salmon Falls	42½	Indian Head	42½

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,200	25	Pacific, 1,400	26

DE LAINES.

Manchester, dark	30	Hamilton, dark	30
Pacific, dark	30		

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 ply	$1 70	Crosby's Pat Tapes- try Brussels	$1 60@1 70
do Super	1 35		
do Medium	1 25	New Eng. Pat. 1 45@1 55	
Hartford, Ex 3 ply	1 80	Empire Mills	97½
do Imp 3 ply	1 70	Belgrade	90
do Super	1 35	Ingrain	55@75
do Medium	1 25		

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Good to choice spring extras held at $5 25@5 50.

Wheat—The advance of yesterday was not sustained to-day, the market for No 1 opened early in the day at $1 14¾, but declined before 'Change another ¼c. The total sales up to 1 p. m., were about 80,000 bush. The market closed dull and nominal at $1 10@@1 17½ for No 1 and in store.

The following are among the sales; 14,000 bush No 1, cash, $1 17¾; 5000 do do do at $1 18¾; 11,000 do do do at $1 17½; 16,000 do do do at $1 18; and balance ranging at $1 18¾@1 18¾.

Oats—Buyers at 61c in store. No sales.

Corn—Receipts 2,086 bush. Nominal at 82c delivered.

Rye—Held at 90c in store.

Barley.—Prime is held at $1 26@1 28. No 1 at $1 20; No 2 at $1 10.

Whisky—Held at 65@75c, according to quality. Best brand at 75c.

Chicago Produce Market.

Flour—Received, 2,270 barrels. Market quiet. Sales to-day were: 100 bbls good spring extra at $5 35; 100 do spring super at $4 12½; 100 do do at $4 09; 50 do do at $4 25.

Bran—ten tons Bran, in bulk, at $17 00, on track.

Wheat—Received 16,867 bushels. The Market is quieter. Sales to-day were: 1,000 bush No. 1 Spring in store at $1 17½; 3,000 bush do at $1 17⅝; 3,400 bush do at $1 17½; 4,000 bush No. 2 Spring in store at $1 11½; 24,000 bush do at $1 11¾; 1,000 bush do at $1 11⅝; 800 bush Rejected Spring in store at $1 02; 1,000 bush do at $1 01; 400 bush do (In Sturgis') at $1.

Corn—Received, 18,086 bushels. Market for Old Corn quiet. New Corn more active and 1½@2c higher. Sales to-day were: Old Corn—2,500 bush No. 2 Corn in store at 86c. New Corn—1,000 bush New Corn (in F. & T.'s) at 82c; 2,000 bush do at 82½c; 800 bush do (in A., D. & Co's) at 80c; 1,000 bush do at 80¾c; 5,000 bush do at 81c; 400 bush No Grade Corn at 83c on track.

Oats—Received, 18,875 bushels. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day were: 25,000 bush fresh receipts No. 1 Oats in store at 65c; 2,000 bush do at 65¾c; 12,000 bush winter receipts do at 65c; 2,000 bush fresh receipts No. 2 Oats in store at 63c; 2,000 bush winter receipts do at 62¾c.

Rye—Receipts, 881 bushels. Market is dull. Sales to-day were: 400 bush fresh receipts No. 1 Rye in store at $1 03; 400 bush do at $1 02. Sample: 68 bags at $1 07 on track; 400 bush at at $1 09 delivered in bags.

Barley—Received, 1,575 bushels. Market firm. Sales to-day were: 2,000 bush fresh receipts No. 1 Barley in store at $1 16; 4,000 bushels do (in a favorite warehouse) at $1 18. By sample: 200 bushels choice at $1 25 on track; 80 bags good do at $1 33 on track; 97 bags at $1 30 on track; 400 bush at $1 20 on track; 100 bags Barley Malt at $1 55.

Highwines.

The New York *Shipping List* says:

The House Committee of Ways and Means have reported in favor of the Senate amendment exempting domestic whisky on hand from the proposed increase of the tax on that article. If adopted, it is said, this amendment will substantially amount to a bill for the benefit of speculators, at the expense of the Treasury and the trade generally. A proper prospective tax on whisky would afford an immense revenue, and it is to be hoped that a majority will be found in the House who have a permanent interest in the claims of the Government and legitimate dealers over the prospective profits of speculators. From the last census reports, it appears that the total value of all kinds of distilled spirits in the United States in 1860 was upwards of twenty-five millions of dollars, distributed as follows:

	Gallons.	Value.
New England States	4,023,900	$ 1,518,320
Middle States	37,188,199	10,702,308
Western States	44,746,193	10,927,591
Oregon and California	803,265	332,410
Southern States	12,741,431	3,715,487

In 1860 New York was the first State in the manufacture of whisky, Illinois the second, and Ohio third, but at the present time Illinois probably manufactures as much as New York. The figures in 1860 for the three States mentioned were:

	Gallons.
New York, per annum	21,923,732
Illinois	15,165,760
Ohio	15,140,475

Kentucky, where so much Bourbon is supposed to come from, makes but 3,000,000 gallons of spirits per annum, altogether.

CINCINNATI WHISKY MARKET.—There was an an active demand, chiefly speculative, and the price advanced 6c ₱ gallon, the market closing very firm at the advance. The sales comprise about 800 bbls at 86@86½c, the latter rate for wagon.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's Warehouse to-day, were as follows: 10 hhds of old Mason County Leaf and Lugs, viz: 2 at $10 25@10 50, 1 at $13 75, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $21 50, and 2 at $25 25@28 50.

High Wines at Chicago.

Highwines—Received to-day 380 bbls. The action of the House of Representatives, yesterday, caused a better feeling in the market to-day, and we note an advance in the prices of 5@6c ₱ gallon. To-day the sales were 60 bbls at 82½c; 200 bbls. In lots, at 83c; 450 bbls at 84c; 500 bbls on p. t.

Nashville Cotton Market.

The *Dispatch* reports: There was a good demand for cotton, with sales of 200 bales at from 62 to 65c. The receipts are falling off, caused, no doubt, by the order of Gen. Logan, which stops all cotton operations in North Alabama. In New York the receipts since January 1st foot up 9,828 bales, the total receipts since September 1st reach 103,595 bales.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The quantity of flour and grain in store on the 13th of February compares as follows:

	1864.	1863.
Flour	72,809	55,826
Wheat	1,349,644	1,359,714
Corn	320,829	2,013,081
Oats	1,652,895	.....
Rye	57,233	.....
Barley	167,954	.....

Chicago Pig Metal Market.

Pig Iron—In very small supply and market continues very firm at the present advanced rates with an upward tendency. Several brands are quoted almost nominally. We quote:

Scotch Pig No 1	$65 00
Massillon, No. 1	@65 00
Massillon, No 2	@60 00
Lake Superior	@60 00
Union Pig Iron A No. 2	@63 00
" " A No. 1	@61 00
" " No. 2	@58 00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Hogs—The receipts are light, and market firm, with a good shipping demand. The sales this morning included a few hundred in lots at prices ranging from 6@7¾c, and a few very fancy lots were held at 8c. We quote the range of the market 5½@7¾c, the bulk of sales being between 6½@7¼c. The following were among the sales: 104 averaging 275 lbs at $7 50.

Cattle—The market is without special change, with but few in pens, and holders are very firm both on government and shipping grades. The quotations are 4@4½c for common butcher's and contractor's; 4½@5c for choice do; 5¼@6¼c for extra to choice shipping; and strictly fancy held at 6¾@6¾c.

Toledo Market.

Flour—Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; double extra and fancy $6 25@7 50. Buckwheat flour, $9. Rye flour, $6 75.

Wheat—We quote white Michigan at $1 45; No. 2 white at $1 36@1 50; amber Michigan at $1 35; No. 1 red at $1 33, and No. 2 red at $1 31.

Oats—Firm at 70c.

Corn—Nothing doing. $1 is an outside price.

Seeds—Clover at $7 25; Timothy $3, and flax $3 40.

Salt—We quote fine at $2 ₱ bbl.

Pork—New mess is held at $20.

Hams—Country smoked at 11½c; city cured shoulders at 9c.

Lard—Steady at 13c.

Memphis Cotton Market.

The market yesterday was dull, with a slight reduction in prices. Late advices from New York indicating inaction there, with wavering rates, has somewhat effected the feeling at this point. The change recently made by agents in shipping by the pound, instead of by the bale as formerly, is advantageous to shippers, also the reduction in freight rates by river to $3 from $4. We noticed several steamers loading with the staple yesterday—the amount shipped in the past twenty-four hours being about 700 bales. We quote as follows:

Inferior	42@46
Ordinary	56@59
Good Ordinary	60@62
Low Middling	64@65
Middling	66@68
Strict Middling	69@70
Good Middling	—@71
Middling Fair	—@—

RIVER MATTERS.

CINCINNATI.

All the boats between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh will be compelled to seek for harbors for safety. The Bostona No. 2 and Julia have laid up in Muskingum River. Capt. Brown telegraphs us that the river was full of ice at Marietta last night. The Cairo No. 3 from Marietta ran through new keen ice from Manchester to this point. Considerable ice, made during Tuesday night, was floating past this city yesterday. It will be heavy enough to-day to impede the progress of upward bound boats. We really anticipate another suspension of navigation above this point. Here the river has receded ten inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with 11 feet hence to Louisville, 2¾ feet in the canal and 3½ feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is in fair navigable order, and falling. There are four feet and falling in the Cumberland. There are four feet and falling in the Kanawha. The Kentucky river is falling, with only four feet at Mundy's Landing.

The Lizzie Martin from Pittsburgh, Ohio No. 3 from Marietta, and Leni Leoti and Savanna from Nashville, were among the arrivals yesterday.

The Lizzie Martin has 140 tuns of railroad iron for Nashville.

The Leni Leoti brought a full cargo, including 150 tons of bulk meat and shoulders from Mount Vernon and Cincinnatti.

LOUISVILLE.

There was, last evening, six feet four inches water in the canal, and four feet six inches on the falls in the Indiana chute, and the river falling slowly.

Yesterday the weather was delightfully mild and springlike—so much so as to be unseasonable. Locomotives were unusually brisk in the city, and there was considerable activity at the city wharf.

The steamer Emma has been sold to Captain Hughes, of Nashville, for $16,000.

The steamer H. R. Blunk has been sold to Captain Nat. Williams, of Madison, for $10,000. The Blunk will continue in the Louisville and Madison trade.

The Dunleith, in coming through the canal Sunday, had considerable of her cargo damaged by the too sudden opening of the flood-gates of one of the locks. The Captain entered protest, and proceeded to Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS.

The river is falling slowly. There is nine feet out to Cairo.

The Illinois river is stationary, with ten feet from Peoria down to the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi is falling slowly, with five and a half feet in the channel.

The Missouri River is falling from Leavenworth to the mouth, with four feet in the channel.

Business on the landing is tolerably brisk. Boats from all the upper rivers are daily arriving, with good cargoes of produce, which is being shipped South as fast as it comes.

The City of Alton left for Memphis, J. H. Johnson for Keokuk, Lacox for Peoria, Nellie Rogers for Naples, Belle Peoria for Illinois river, and the B. M. Runyan and D. Tatum for Alton.

The Starlight, which was sunk by the ice at Hanging Dog Island, arrived yesterday with the whole of her cargo, with the exception of a lot of earboys, which went overboard from the starboard guard at the time of the accident. The hold of the Starlight was loaded with iron, nails, &c., and no perishable freight, with the exception of twenty-five barrels of Copperas, which was destroyed. She was raised by the submarine No. 3, which worked at her nine days.

The Starlight will lay up for repairs in this port.

The United States Hospital steamer Charles McDougal, arrived from the Lower Mississippi with sick soldiers.

The St. Croix came in from Illinois river a few days ago, with eighteen canal boats in tow, loaded with grain, &c.

The steamer Bill Henderson, in the service of the Government, came in from Nashville without freight.

The Benefit, in the service of the United States Navy Department, arrived from Cairo without freight, Captain Hatcher commands the Benefit.

The steamer Belle Peoria, having been released by Government, left Peoria, Illinois River, yesterday.

The steamer Westmoreland left for Pittsburgh.

MEMPHIS.

Business in the private way was not so brisk as in the beginning of the week, but Government accomplished a good deal of shipping. Captain Fenn's corps was actively engaged the entire day.

Arrived—Poland, Platte Valley, Shingliss, Rose Hambleton, Vicksburg; Homeyer, R. B. Hamilton, Freestone, White River; Laurel Hill, Cairo, Memphis; Dove, Helena; Petrel, Cairo. Departed—Ed. Walsh, New Orleans; Von Phul, Perry, St. Louis; Laurel Hill, Platte Valley, Cairo; Lady Franklin, Cincinnati; New Iago, Helena.

The following boats are at the Landing:

Clara Eames, Idaho, Freestone, R. B Hamilton, Homeyer, Empress, Emerald, Mars, Ella, Annie Jacobs, Pocahontas, Rose Hambleton.

We announced in our last issue the loss of the little steamer Mill Boy, in White river, but could give no particulars. We have since learned that at the time she was lying some distance above Batesville, having anchored for the night. A high wind arose and she parted her cable, and commenced floating down, being altogether unmanageable. Before proceeding far, she struck a snag, which penetrated her hold, and caused her to fill rapidly. She sank in nine feet water. The next day she was discovered some miles below, floating bottom upward with the curren. Nearly everything on board of value was saved, but the boat will prove a total loss. She was owned by Captains Mitchell and Johnson, the latter of whom commanded her at the time of the wrecking, but was in Government service. As steamboat stock now sells, she was worth about $15,000.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI.

Per Argonaut No 2—For Pittsburg, Alex Gordon, 4 cks lead pipe; W J Kountz, 5 bbls flour; Henry Dean, 279 dry hides, 280 green do, and 9 bundles do; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 1,243 bars of iron; J F McLaughlin & Co, 140 green hides; J Grier, 23 bales hemp; C Groetzinger & Son, 224 g hides; F Vangorder, 42 sks 8 bbls peaches; Watt & Wilson, 50 dry hides, 19 green do, and 15 bdls do; Means & Coffin, 12 kegs pat shot, 10 do bar lead; J Birmingham, 2 cases shoes; —Kennedy, 56 pkgs sundries; Wm Bingham, 102 dry hides, 220 do; Hoffstolt, 5 bales hides; Thomas Coffin, 4 hhds fire clay; P Shultz & Co, 8 hhds fire clay; H H Collins, 17 hhds fire clay; Bakewell Pears & Co, 158 pigs lead; Hostetter Smith & Co, 2 boxes eye salve; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 29 bbls flour; Clark & Co, 100 bbls hams, 550 tierces lard, 60 boxes bacon, 1,100 bbls flour.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date. From	For
Asia	Jan. 23...Liverpool	...Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26...Southampton	...N. Y.
China	Jan. 30...Liverpool	...New York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9...Southampton	...N. Y.
Borussia	Feb. 23...Southampton	...N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Feb. 9...New York	...Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10...New York	...Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13...N. Y.	...Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17...New York	...Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20...N. Y.	...Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5...N. Y.	...Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19...N. Y.	...Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Feb. 1...New-York	...Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6...N. Y.	...Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Feb. 20...N. Y.	...Havana & N. O.

For California, &c.

Illinois.....Feb. 3...New Yark ...Nicaragua

Capture of Another Steamer.

The steamer McClellan, from the mouth of the Mississippi on the 8th and Key West on the 11th, arrived at New York on the 17th. She left at Key West the steamer Demolay with troops on board; gunboats Tioga, Meta, Cornet and Huntsville; also prize steamer Cumberland, captured a few days previous by the gunboat De Soto. She had a cargo of ammunition and arms, and was bound from Havana to Mobile when taken. The McClellan spoke on the 8th, off Southwest Pass, steamer Catawba for New Orleans.

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